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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

China Develops a Morale

The Presidential Outlook

Geneva Considers a Funnel

¶ **Chinese Resistance**—With the pounding of artillery and the smash of aerial bombs the Japanese offensive against Chapei belittles the thunder of another Oriental dawn and cracks open a fourth day of fighting. But the entrenched Chinese armies hold firm. Iron seems to have entered the blood of these newly christened soldiers of the new republic of the East. Turning from ages of fatalistic passivity under the shifting sway of war lords and "robber barons," these desperate soldiers entrenched under the five-barred flag of the Chinese Republic, summon unexpected stamina from a borning consciousness of national unity. The old Chinese philosophy of "absorbing" the enemy retires before a growing national dignity. Resisting "oriental apathy," China finds new resources of courage and new reservoirs of resistance against another form of aggression.

• **And the Japanese** militarists, counting on a quick coup, an easy victory, a disorganized China, are forced to reassess the costs, revamp the strategy, re-estimate the chances—for a united China is a much greater threat to the Japanese military party than the Communist "threat" to which they refer with such a display of righteous indignation.

¶ **The Isolated President**—If there is such a thing as the symbolism of distance, President Roosevelt seems to be invoking it as his party climbs the narrow mountain roads on the 213-mile drive from Lake Crescent to Quinault Lake, above the timbered harbor of Port Angeles, Washington. While the President—reported to react spontaneously to noble scenery—feasts his gaze on the inspiring panorama of a bold and virgin-timbered highland, his appointee to the Supreme Court bench, Mr. Justice Black, fingers his manuscript as he prepares to step before that little metal oblong which will give him access to the ears of a nation. Presently the American people will consider the issue of his alleged membership in that undeniably American but inescapably intolerant group known as the Ku Klux Klan.

• **It is a dramatic** moment for the administrative fortunes. Many hopes, enchanted by the possibilities inherent in some of the more "borderline" New Deal measures, are turning expectantly to Mr. Justice Black's weight on the liberal end of the chief justice's adjudicatory see-saw. America's reaction to Mr. Justice Black's apologia may definitely inform the Chief Executive as to the public's attitude toward the Administration's methods. But the President removes himself from the picture, so far as he can.

• **It might not be** unwise for listeners to likewise attain to an objective viewpoint. Whether Mr. Justice Black was a Klansman seems not so important as whether Mr. Justice Black is and will remain an honest and intelligent interpreter of the Constitution. Human affiliations may leave scars on the thoughts of their advocates but the vital qualities for a justice are vision, understanding and honesty of purpose.

¶ **Foreigners in Spain**—Geneva tussles with terminology, and out of that battle of phrases comes evidence that the preponderance of European diplomatic thought is in favor of Italian withdrawal from Spain. This fact, added to the uncompromising tone of the resolution, encourages hope that Mussolini may think seriously before braving so strong a display of displeasure. Most of Europe sees intervention in Spain as an interminable drain on its resources of men, money, and morale.

• **Thus Spain** becomes a funnel through which the blood, brawn, and bravery of Europe is poured into the sea of futility. Regardless of political concepts, Geneva seems to say that intelligence prompts abandonment of futile gestures.

¶ **Endeavour I**—Its tall masts metronoming in the haze, the Endeavour I rocks in the harbor of Portsmouth, England. It marks another chapter of that long story written by British sailing men across the blue slate of the Atlantic. Its sporting attempt to recapture America's Cup, now growing tarnished in the hands of Yankee yachtsmen, is one of the epics of racing ships. As she swept into port at a wallowing ten knots motor vessels hired by newshawks cleaved seas like searching otters, trying to catch her on a tack, while airplanes joined the sea gulls—with news-hungry beaks, awaiting the sea's largess.

• **Both America** and England watch with possessive eyes as the Endeavour comes out of the mystery of the limpid vastness. It's more than a sailing vessel. It's a symbol of that sportsmanship and courage and easy grace with which the flower of Anglo-Saxon traditions meets defeat with a sense of victory and thus turns a physical condition into a moral advantage.

Teaching Personal Contact Is Placed High on List Of New High School Subjects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Thousands of high school youngsters will find their school load lightened and their perplexities unraveled as the result of a series of conferences of the Progressive Education Association, the fourth of which is taking place here today, tomorrow and Saturday, and the final two of which will be in Los Angeles and Oakland, Calif., the last two weeks in October.

All the criticisms that boys and girls can make themselves of their schools, their teachers, and their textbooks are being reviewed by teachers who are striving to rebuild the curriculum in terms of the needs of adolescents in present-day society.

The challenge is coming at the school from various directions according to the speakers at today's sessions. Added to the general feeling of the inadequacy of traditional texts and curricula there is the problem that now the law requires children to remain in school for longer periods than formerly and that therefore to the bookish element there has been added a large group of students whose abilities run rather to practical things than to intellectual ideas.

Social Contact Training

According to Dr. Alice V. Keliher, chairman of the association's commission on human relations, who presided over one of the sectional meetings, the most important task of the school is to train the student in how to get along with his fellows.

Dr. Keliher said:

"Understanding how the other fellow lives, being able to see what he needs, and having tolerance for ways other than our own are practical necessities for everyday living. The usual school is set up to prevent youngsters from working together and learning how to co-operate.

"They are required to study alone, and to hand in individual reports on which they have not received help. If two or three attempt a joint solution of their problems they are punished. During the depression altogether too many people learned that algebra was of less use in jobholding than a knowledge of how to get on with others.

"The brighter side of the picture is that a number of high schools are seeing these things and making changes. Separate subject lines are giving way to integrated courses which deal first of all with contemporary life problems. Notable progress is being made by such high schools as Dalton, Lincoln, Bronxville, Walden, and Horace Mann.

New Progress Is Noted

"Another bright aspect is that the schools are more and more admitting into the classrooms discussion of personal problems too long banned as not the concern of education. Matters of personal attractiveness, ways of getting along with people, problems of pre-marital behavior, intimate concerns of growth and development are gradually finding their way into the school although much more progress is needed."

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Caroline Zachry, chairman of the commission on the study of adolescents, a group of teachers compiled findings of the typical needs of high school students, and Dr. Ralph Tyler, chairman of the committee on evaluation, will lead a discussion tomorrow on how to test the aims of education.

Kentucky Court Perils Status Of Child Labor Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—A decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals which, if upheld, would apparently irrevocably cancel 18 of the 28 state ratifications of the child labor amendment which has been pending since 1924, brought consternation to supporters of the amendment today.

The Kentucky court ruled the ratification of the child labor law by the Kentucky General Assembly void and ineffective on the ground that once a state has rejected a proposed amendment to the United States Constitution it could not reconsider it unless the question were resubmitted by Congress.

The court also held that an unreasonable lapse of time has occurred since the first submission of the amendment in 1924 by Congress. The Kentucky General Assembly rejected the amendment in 1926 and again in 1934, but it passed at the last session.

Eighteen Had Rejected It

The national significance of the matter is that 18 of the present 28 states which have ratified the amendment had previously rejected it by one or both houses of the state Legislature.

Thus, if the precedent set by the Kentucky court is upheld and applied elsewhere, 18 of the 28 child labor law ratifications to date will be canceled out, and only 10 will be left. This means virtual defeat of the Amendment in any event, for if the states which have once opposed the law are not permitted to change their minds there will be hardly enough states remaining in the 48 to give the requisite 36 approvals required for validation.

The 18 states which first rejected and later approved the measure, with the dates of approval, are as follows:

Montana—1927.

Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington and West Virginia—all in 1933.

Idaho, Indiana, Utah, Wyoming—1935.

Kansas and Kentucky—1937.

Ratifications have also been given to date by these states:

Arkansas, Arizona, California, Wisconsin—1925.

Colorado—1931.

Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey—1933.

Nevada, New Mexico, 1937.

Picked Up in 1933

This gives a total of 28 states. It reveals that the proposed amendment at first made little headway, but picked up with the 1933 New Deal victory. President Roosevelt early in 1937 addressed letters to the Governors of 19 states urging ratification, and Ex-President Hoover indorsed his action.

The pending amendment is designed to "limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of children under 18 years of age."

By many this wording is held to be too sweeping, and the Kentucky court decision may open the way for a brand new attack on the whole problem along lines of substitutes proposed in the last session of Congress.

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Press in Alberta Controlled Under Legislative Bill

EDMONTON, Alta., Oct. 1 (AP)—The Alberta Legislature had before it today a sweeping government bill "to ensure publication of accurate news and information," providing that newspapers must publish Government statements of policy and disclose the sources of all other information on demand.

Suspension of publication is included among the penalties for violation of the act which was introduced by Solon Low, the Provincial Treasurer.

Under the measure, the chairman of the Alberta Social Credit Board would be empowered to force publication of any statement he furnished to newspapers on:

1. The objects of any policies of the Government.
2. The means being taken or intended to be taken by the Government to attain such objects.
3. Circumstances which hinder or make difficult the achievement of any such objects.

The bill provides that such statements must be in the ordinary print of the newspaper, not exceed one page in length in a daily newspaper and be published in the next regular issue after receipt. The bill would make such statements privileged and not subject to the libel or slander act. They would not include matter ordinarily published as advertising.

Labor Rallies Forces to Side Of LaGuardia

Thronged Meeting Held in Carnegie Hall Cheers Attacks on Tammany

Mayor Sees Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—With enough twisting of the Tammany tiger's tail to tie it into bowknots, Labor's rank and file in New York City was out today to make good its pledge to return the LaGuardia brand of management to City Hall for four more years of "good, honest, progressive and decent local government."

Its plunge into the 1938 mayoral campaign was made at a thronged ratification meeting at Carnegie Hall last night, when the American Labor Party, co-sponsor with the Republicans of the Mayor's re-election, staged for the LaGuardia ticket one of the most enthusiastic rallies that has marked a city contest here in many years.

Mayor LaGuardia, viewing with obvious satisfaction the aggressive and thriving aspect of the political entity he had helped to found as an instrumentality for New York State progressives in the New Deal re-election campaign a year ago, hailed its emergence as a major factor in New York City politics with the declaration that "We have Tammany licked."

Nothing of fusion import was lacking from the meeting—not even Samuel Seabury, whose city-wide inquiry initiated the Tammany debacle of 1933 and whom the Mayor characterized to his audience as "the founder of good government in New York City and the greatest exterminator of crooks in the history of this country."

Seabury Labels Tammany

Mr. Seabury waxed equally enthusiastic over campaign prospects, labeling Tammany Hall "the amalgamated order of grafters and crooks," praising Mayor LaGuardia as "not only the best Mayor New York has ever had, but any American City," and declaring that if his hearers valued their self-respect life, liberty and the welfare of their wives and children, they would not let their city "sink down again into the disgraceful condition from which the LaGuardia administration had raised it."

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, a national figure in the organization of labor's Nonpartisan League in the 1936 presidential campaign and colleague of Mayor LaGuardia in the founding of the American Labor Party, was another headliner in the eyes of the 3500 persons overflowing the hall. He saw the party as a "new and powerful political force," offering a rallying center not only for the wage earner and the trade unionist, but for all progressive, civic-minded, politically honest citizens, "taking pride in the privilege of having led in the endorsement of Mayor La-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

America Says 'All Aboard'

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New Hope Is Placed in U. S. Merchant Marine

The U. S. Maritime Commission, Left to Right: Thomas M. Woodward; Edward C. Moran Jr.; Joseph P. Kennedy, Chairman; Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley; Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Sees in This Aerial View of the Queen Mary on Her Triumphal Trip Up the Hudson River in New York What It Hopes to Achieve for the United States With Their New Merchant Marine Program

U. S. Lets Contract for Liner; Leviathan's Fate Undecided

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1—Liner "X," pride of the American merchant fleet and biggest steamer ever to be built in the United States, will take the seas, according to plans, in 852 days for the competitive North Atlantic passenger service to replace the Leviathan, whose romantic life will now end in the junkyard.

The United States Maritime Commission yesterday let the contract for the first ship—"the finest and safest liner on the seas"—in America's big new direct-subsidy building program. Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy accepted the bid of $15,750,000 of the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, on an adjusted price basis, which permits the ultimate price to fluctuate as much as 15 per cent with the rise or fall of building costs.

The Government will pay one third of the cost, as a construction subsidy to meet the higher expense of building a liner in America than abroad. The vessel will be operated by the United States Lines Company.

The new unnamed ship, S. S. "X," will be 723 feet long, contrasting with the Leviathan's 907.6 feet, which made that vessel for a few months, when it came off the German ways, the biggest vessel in the world. The proud Leviathan started off as the Vaterland, but its launching in 1913 was to see it interned in Hoboken only a year later, where the vast luxury liner of 54,500 tons was to be tied up with its German crew aboard till the United States entered the war and took it over.

America's new bid for a share in the transatlantic trade and the international prestige that somehow goes with the romance of seafaring, will be a big boat, but not one of the super-liners. The new "X" vessel illustrates how Atlantic styles of travel are changing. The race for the biggest ship is still going on, but American builders and operators have found it more profitable to enter a class of big, fast boats where the emphasis is on comfort, safety, quality, rather than overwhelming size. The super-liners are found to be expensive luxuries, even amidst the heavily subsidized Atlantic passenger shipping of today.

The new liner will be bigger and faster than her sister ships the Manhattan and the Washington, which are the largest passenger vessels now flying the American flag. S. S. "X" will have a speed of 22 knots and a diplacement load of 34,000 tons, and three-class accommodation for 1200 passengers with a crew of 630.

The contract, announced yesterday, calls for completion of the vessel in 852 days.

The new fireproof vessel will incorporate every known safety device.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Floodgates of maritime memory open today on a pageant of Yankee splendor and ignominy in sea trade, as the storied steamship Leviathan gives way to a new liner whose plans were accepted in Washington today.

The successor to the great hulk now tied up in the Hudson River across from Manhattan, will lead a growing new fleet of mail, passenger and cargo liners in quest of the rich North Atlantic traffic once dominated by robust New England clipper ships.

Born in colonial days, the American merchant marine was nurtured by able hands until about the middle of the last century it was carrying 89.9 per cent of America's foreign trade. Today it carries less than 33 per cent of American cargo, and only 7 per cent of world tonnage.

Massachusetts, mother of master mariners, reached a seafaring zenith of one ship for each 100 of population. At that time, one third of the trade craft flying the British flag were American built. The Yankee clipper, whippet of the sea lanes, outsailed anything that raised canvas.

Civil War Started It

Decadence set in during the Civil War, and by 1910 came the moribund stage when American ships carried only 8.7 per cent of America's ocean cargo. The World War era—the days of $3,000,000,000 "bridge of ships" to Europe—proved a short-lived renaissance.

Soon after peace the Stars and Stripes began disappearing from mastheads in the principal ports of the world. Vast "cemetery fleets" began swallowing the 12,000,000 gross

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

League Presses Italy to Remove Forces in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 1—The battle which developed over the phrasing of the Assembly resolution on Spain has shown that Britain and France have behind them a vast majority of European members of the League in their latest endeavor to persuade Italy to bring her Spanish adventure to an end.

Against the resolution presented to the Assembly by the Political Committee today were only Austria, Bulgaria, the Irish Free State, Hungary, Portugal and South Africa. Three of these, Austria, Bulgaria and Hungary, have special reasons for exercising tact toward Italy. Portuguese and Irish sympathies for Gen. Francisco Franco are well known.

The only surprise was South Africa, whose abstention from voting last night is believed to have been due to the absence of instructions rather than to any radical objections to the resolution.

Campaign Season Closing

The uncompromising tone of the resolution as finally drafted is regarded here as useful moral support for France and Britain in the diplomatic struggle which is just opening to persuade Italy to withdraw from Spain. Also in the democracies' favor is the fact that the campaigning season in Spain is now drawing to an end.

Already hints have been dropped that if Italy does not withdraw its army corps, to which the Assembly resolution anonymously refers, France and Britain, which have

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

'Hands Off,' Japan Warns Other Nations

Official Spokesman Rejects League Mediation or Pacific Conference

Bombing Defended

Protests Called 'Insult' by Press—Victories in China Hailed

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 1—Japan today through its customary medium, the Foreign Office spokesman, served an emphatic "hands off" notice to the world regarding the conflict with China.

Referring to the suggestion made by Viscount Cranborne of Britain before the League of Nations Advisory Committee that the conflict concerned other powers besides the participants, the spokesman replied to any idea of mediation or a conference of Pacific powers in the following decisive terms:

"We do not think mediation is called for at the present stage of the affair. We are determined to fight to the bitter end until China drastically alters her anti-Japanese attitude. We think the setting up of an international committee or the calling of a conference of Pacific powers to deal with the Sino-Japanese conflict is not opportune at the present juncture.

A Loophole

While this leaves a loophole for future consultation with other powers having Pacific interests, it plainly indicates that Japan will not be diverted from its present objective of delivering a knockout blow to the Chinese forces. Japanese aversion to suggestions of mediation or a conference is strengthened by League condemnation of Japanese air bombing, which the newspaper Nichi Nichi, reflecting articulate public opinion, characterizes here today as an "intolerable insult to Japan."

Japan sees no advantage in sitting down at a conference table with powers which already, according to the prevailing viewpoint here, have clearly showed their sympathy for China.

Opposition Weak

There are doubtless individual Japanese who fear political or economic consequences of the present expansionist course, and would welcome mediation on reasonable terms. But these, under present circumstances, are inarticulate and helpless to influence the course of policy.

Japan might conceivably accept mediation if a severe military check were sustained or Japanese resources were exhausted as a result of a prolonged Chinese resistance. But neither of these conditions is now realized. Public enthusiasm is buoyed by reports of victories in the interior province of Shansi, where 50,000 Chinese Reds were allegedly surrounded, and the approach of Japanese armies to Tehchow on the boundary of Shantung Province, near the coast.

Japan's "Push" halted: Page 5.

Endeavour's Skipper Rescued, Hot Meals Served in Hurricane

GOSPORT, Eng., Oct. 1 (AP)—The racing yacht Endeavour I reached the slip of her berth today after weeks of sailing out of radio contact. She broke loose from her tow in a storm off Nantucket.

Standing on deck was Ned Heard, Endeavour's skipper, who, 20 days ago, was swept overboard in an Atlantic hurricane, caught a loose wire and pulled himself back on deck to complete the epic 2700-mile voyage under sail.

He conceded the hurricane was "pretty bad," but minimized the fury of the storm and his own narrow escape.

"I was not washed clear of the boat at all," he said, "just over the side."

His crew said, however, that the Captain was pulled back just in time. The storm hit them at 10:30 p. m., Sept. 13, the sailors said, and lasted throughout the night.

"We did not know we had lost the Viva until next morning," Captain Heard said, "and then we could not rouse anybody because of the limited range of our wireless.

"We were being towed at the time the storm hit and naturally had no canvas up. If we had had anything but bare poles aloft we should not have been able to get them down before they had torn away most of the rigging."

Joe Uglow, second cook, told how the yacht's crew was imprisoned in the hurricane-tossed steel hull for nine hours, "while water rushed in on us like a Niagara. We were just a ship of steel—under water most of the time — with gigantic waves breaking over us."

The cook said "it was every man for the pumps" when the trim craft broke her tow line off Nantucket on her return voyage to England after the America's Cup races.

"We worked frantically, the sweat rolling off us, during that nine-hour hurricane which none of us will ever forget. During the whole time it was impossible to raise sail or even go on deck.

"It seemed almost as if we were in the depths of the ocean. The wind shrieked and howled and I can tell you the time came when I just wondered if any trace of us would ever be found. We just had to keep working at the pumps, hoping the hurricane would abate. It was useless to try to pilot the ship—she was completely out of control.

"It was just unthinkable for anyone to lie down, and, even if we had wanted to, it was physically impossible. We were thrown about like nine pins.

"My end of the job was to keep the fellows in good heart by getting meals ready for them and they never went without a hot dinner until some meat went bad.

"At last, the hurricane passed over and it was possible for the men to go on watch on deck, but the seas were still so rough it was necessary for them to be attached to lifelines and lashed to the wheel during their hours on duty. Even then they were waist deep in water for many hours."

News search for Endeavour: Page 2.

French Send Spaniards Home

PARIS, Oct. 1 (AP)—Marx Dormoy, French Minister of the Interior, announced yesterday that the Government planned to repatriate immediately 55,000 Spaniards who have sought refuge in France since the outbreak of the Spanish civil war.

The expense to the Government of feeding and lodging the refugees has averaged recently 1,000,000 francs, or $34,200, a day. M. Dormoy said that France, in the present state of her finances, was unable to continue to act as host to the Spaniards.

The minister informed authorities at Bayonne, center of the refugee population, that all able-bodied men, women and children must be moved across the Spanish border. Those excepted were hospital patients and persons with money or friends to maintain them in France. Bayonne authorities said the latter were "very few."

M. Dormoy declared that those to be repatriated would be permitted to choose between Insurgent and Government areas of Spain. The prefects of all border departments were ordered to proceed with the repatriation as soon as possible. Jean Herbette, French Ambassador to Spain, conferred with Bayonne officials on final plans for the mass movement.

Before deciding on the wholesale repatriation, the French Foreign Office consulted with the Valencia Government of Premier Juan Negrin. The Negrin Administration agreed repatriation was the best solution to France's problem.

Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco was not consulted officially, but he has already promised amnesty to Basques and others in Insurgent territory if they rank no higher than a sergeant.

Besides the expense of maintaining the refugees, the French Government was understood to have been moved to its decision because of numerous disorders caused by the refugees.

Bayonne refugee center: Page 5.

Suburb Annexation Checked As Cities Turn to Rebuilding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Americans are evidently beginning to lose something of their longing for a home far out in the suburbs. At least, they are staying more within urban boundaries, according to a report of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

The march of city populations toward the suburbs seems to be subsiding somewhat, officials state, and cite census bureau figures just released that show that during the last year only 40 cities have reported annexations of outlying territory as compared with 60 for last year and a rate of about 80 a year for the past decade.

This appears to be the beginning of a trend for cities to consolidate the territory they have already absorbed, the report states, and real estate operators point out that a prime challenge of the present day is replanning and rebuilding within the urban areas, rather than continued expansion. Only in this way can the enormous investment that expansion has entailed be salvaged, they contend.

Upturn In City Areas

Increased building activity within city areas themselves is reported by the Associated General Contractors of America, with a tendency to build up and remodel in existing industrial areas. In Chicago alone they report some 5000 new residences during the current year, with most of them built in the city's outlying areas but within the corporate bounds of the city. Most of the Chicago industrial building activity has taken place in two highly developed industrial areas, the Clearing and the Central Manufacturing districts.

Cities themselves, through their public officers and civic agencies, are beginning to take note of this problem of the need of development within their existing areas, members of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, report. Memphis is cited as an example, since that city recently called back Harland Bartholomew of St. Louis, the man who drew up its city plan, for a conference with city officials as to the need of revising that plan in the light of changed conditions.

Services Stretched

Addressing the City Plan Commission, the Memphis Commercial Appeal reports, Mr. Bartholomew pointed out that the advent of the automobile touched off an explosion of our cities into the countryside, that the too-liberal principle adopted when we undertook zoning is "kicking further downhill" the districts we mistakenly opened to commercial and industrial use that found no such market, and now find themselves smirched for residential use.

Public administration and city planning, he said, had done little to arrest the movement, which was stretching municipal services over such a distended area that we were approaching an economic limit. Certainly, he pointed out, cities could not say that people must live in a certain area, whether they liked it or not, but they had great need to act so as to restore confidence of owners in areas now blighted or threatened with blight, and draw the people back. He urged reconstruction, rehabilitation, and protection of existing residential areas, a careful study of what population could be expected in the next 20 or 30 years and what would be the most logical distribution of this population. It called for control of excessive subdivision on the edges of the area, he stated.

Mr. Bartholomew served as consultant to the association in drawing up a suggested legislative act through which residential areas would be given the power to organize, remove developments that do not conform to the residential use and re-establish deed restrictions.

Treasury Rejects Identical Bids On Tires and Tubes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Treasury announced today that it had referred to the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission evidence said to show that 14 rubber companies had submitted identical bids for the sale of tires and tubes to the Government.

All the bids were rejected, the Treasury explained after Attorney General Cummings gave an opinion that "the conclusion was justified that these identical bids were the result of collusive action and of a combination in restraint of trade."

Cummings suggested, the Treasury said, that "the whole matter be referred to the Department of Justice with a view to prosecution."

Accordingly, the announcement continued, all the bids and other data were referred to the justice department and the trade commission "for action."

After rejecting the bids, Secretary Morgenthau negotiated an independent contract for the purchase of about $1,000,000 of tires and tubes from Sears-Roebuck and Company of Chicago, which had not entered any bids.

The Treasury issued tables which it said demonstrated that identical bids for tires and tubes had been submitted by the following companies:

Dayton Rubber Company, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Fisk Rubber Corporation, General Tire and Rubber Company, B. F. Goodrich Company, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, Lee Tire Rubber Company of New York, Inc., Pennsylvania Rubber Company of America, Inc., F. G. Schenuit Rubber Company, Seiberling Rubber Company, United States Rubber Products, Inc., Mohawk Rubber Company, and Norwalk Tire and Rubber Company.

Union Jurisdictional Disputes Decreasing

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 1 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said today that the federation intended to invade C. I. O. territory in its battle against John L. Lewis.

"We'll carry the war into the enemy's country where we're going to win decisive battles," Mr. Green shouted in a speech before the A. F. of L. building trades department convention.

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 1—Some progress in meeting one of labor's oldest problems, the jurisdictional dispute between different types of craftsmen over the right to do the same work, is reported at the annual convention of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor.

It is among this host of nearly a million construction workmen that the bulk of jurisdictional disputes breaks out, now and then causing spectacular stoppages of construction, such as that last summer in Chicago when $5,000,000 of air conditioning installation was held up by rivalry between two trades.

The plan of an impartial arbitrator to serve as a final court for the building trades unions is going to be a workable arrangement, declares J. W. Williams, president of the department. Other veteran trade unionists here think a national umpire indispensable. Previously, boards had attempted to serve.

The system is in its beginnings, the arbitrator having been available but nine months and making two decisions. In addition, a local system of arbitration boards is developing, consisting of an equal number of tradesmen and of employers. Union officials say these boards are already substantially cutting off disputes.

Many Co-operating

The procedure is still being perfected. How to work out the boards on a national basis furnishes one of the questions of this week's convention. Unions and employers are co-operating in the project in a great number of cities.

For all that, jurisdictional disputes are increasing, according to various of the building trade chiefs. President Williams told the conference that these disputes were still the paramount issue in the department.

They were so prevalent the early part of the year, he related, as to become a real menace to the building and construction industry. Disputes appeared at the least provocation, and the department was besieged with complaints from all parts of the country requesting settlement. Operations were delayed, time was lost by building trades mechanics and laborers, and extra expense was added against contractors and owners.

These costly labor rivalries are promoted by several causes.

First, there is the continual development of new processes and methods. If today every jurisdictional dispute were adjusted tomorrow would see new ones arise, it is pointed out by veteran union officials.

20-Year Award Outdated

For instance, the A. F. of L. settled the first air conditioning dispute twenty years ago. The problem was so simple then that it was obvious what trade should do this and what do that. By this year, however, the great modern improvements had not only scrapped the old A. F. of L. award but had made a new adjustment between the trades so complicated as to create a first class puzzle.

The second perplexity evolves from the human factor. To illustrate, wher two crafts seemed equally concerned in the air conditioning job and it was proposed that they split it, each refused, insisting that it would not give up its jurisdictional rights.

Every organized group of workers presses for the welfare of its class, and none tries to restrict its right to enter what appears to be new territory in its own field. When building is bustling and workers are well employed, disputes lessen. But when jobs are scarce, trades scout around for opportunities and many times contest with each other when perceiving the chance for a claim.

Nor is it unknown for the business agent of a union, as old timers remark here, to invent a reason why the mechanics he represents should rightly be doing the work which some other set of tradesmen is occupied on.

Family Squabbles Frequent

These family squabbles are by no means confined to the building trades, but are frequent in the metal trades and elsewhere in the labor world. Perhaps the most historic is the ancient struggle between the Brewery Workers' Union and the Teamsters over which organization should control the brewery drivers. Each union has demanded them for years, and the conflict was still going on this year.

Virtually every meeting of the executive council of A. F. of L. sees delegations coming in to wrestle over who is entitled to do certain work. Many of these debates concern operations coming but slightly if at all to the view of the public. It is the building tie-up that gets into the general vision.

On the other hand, union leaders aver that the public has no knowledge of the enormous number of jurisdictional disputes continuously being adjusted. The key man in the building trades on settlements is the president of the department If disputes are not taken care of locally, they are passed up to him That makes his office very important It also brings friction into the department and helps to develop divisions such as it has had.

Complaints poured into the office of the president this year, sometimes six a day. In his 18 months in office, Mr. Williams made 200 decisions. It is only after the president does not get a settlement that a case goes to the new impartial arbitrator.

Disputes in Middle Ages

The jurisdictional dispute is nothing new, students of the labor movement observe. They bring out labor history tracing disputes of this kind back 500 years to the middle ages.

"Early records of the craft guilds in England, which came before the trade unions, show that the guilds had disputes of the same type as today," it was recounted here yesterday by one of the labor world's best scholars of the past.

"For instance, along in the thirteenth or fourteenth century, in the city of Hull, there were continual jurisdictional conflicts between the shipbuilders, the carpenters and the joiners, who were the cabinet makers.

"When the volume of work or the season interfered with shipbuilding, the shipbuilders endeavored to do carpenter work, and when the activity of the carpenters and joiners was light, they sought to do shipbuilding.

"In Exeter, Eng., in the fifteenth century, the city corporation and many citizens were strongly opposed to the Tailors' Guild. Also, there were a number of non-guild tailors there, leading to continual friction.

"The city corporation petitioned the king to revoke the charter of the Tailors' Guild, sending commissions to London on several occasions. Finally the king granted the petitions, and two royal commissioners were sent to Exeter to annul the charters. The commissioners read the king's decree and that night were banqueted by the corporation.

"Meantime, realizing what this meant, the members of the Guild of Tailors armed themselves and drove all the non-guild tailors out of Exeter. The next day, while the Tailors' Guild had no charter, an end had come to the non-guild tailors in Exeter."

As for the current meeting, seven of the nineteen unions in the department have come together, as once previously, this time to elect a new set of officers. They have an easy majority of the votes.

Mr. Williams announced yesterday he would not be a candidate for re-election this year.

Kingpins in the federation discounted the likelihood that a C. I. O. peace proposal voted recently by the typographical union and brought here yesterday by its president, Charles P. Howard, secretary of the C. I. O., would be welcomed by the annual convention of the A. F. of L., opening next week.

"Any compromise," commented a national chieftain of the federation, "that would require the A. F. of L. to rescind its previous action, faces no probability of adoption."

Howard to Urge 3-Point Peace On A. F. of L.-C. I. O.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 1 (AP)—Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, said he would offer a detailed plan to the American Federation of Labor convention next week to help eliminate the federation's differences with the C. I. O.

The plan, said Mr. Howard, who is also secretary of the C. I. O., will include three proposed amendments to the federation's constitution. The amendments would:

1. Strip the A. F. of L. executive council of its authority to expel or suspend member unions and prohibit its preferring charges against any unions.

2. Require a two-thirds vote of the federation in convention to expel or suspend a union.

3. Liberalize the federation constitution, stressing that it is a voluntary association of unions which possess almost complete autonomy.

Mr. Howard explained that the amendments, if adopted, would permit the railroad brotherhoods to join the federation.

Pennsylvania Gets $14,000,000 For New Flood Works

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 1 (AP)—The War Department has given the "go signal to start two additional major flood defense works in western Pennsylvania, to cost more than $14,000,000.

Orders were received by army engineers at Pittsburgh to begin construction of a $7,100,000 dam across the Tionesta creek one mile above the town of Tionesta, in northwest Pennsylvania.

Simultaneously, Col. W. E. R. Covell said he was instructed to draw up plans for channel improvement in the Conemaugh and Stony Creek rivers, whose waters have too often poured over the historic flood city of Johnstown.

Combined with the Crooked creek reservoir already under way, the new flood regulation projects represent more than $20,000,000 in the $50,000,000 proposed flood defense for the upper Ohio valley.

Cleveland Mayor Leads Primary by 30,000 Votes

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 1 (AP)—Mayor Harold H. Burton (R) led John O. McWilliams, organization Democratic candidate, by 30,000 votes Sept. 29 in virtually complete returns of the city's mayoralty primary.

These two, who paced five other candidates, will compete for the mayoralty in the Nov. 2 election on non-partisan ballots.

Returns from 850 of 864 precincts gave Mr. Burton 101,260 and Mr. McWilliams 70,618 votes. Mr. Burton had a majority of all votes cast.

Sugar Planters Of Hawaii Make Union Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, T. H.—To end sporadic strikes which have been sweeping the territory and to stabilize working conditions among Hawaii's 50,000 Filipino laborers, Francisco Varona, special investigator for President Quezon, has proposed a three-point program which has won the tentative approval of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Mr. Varona, following a two months' survey of Filipino working conditions and labor troubles in Hawaii, recommended:

1. Recognition by the sugar planters of the right of the Filipinos to organize.

2. Revision and renewal of agreements guaranteeing Filipino workers free return to the Philippines.

3. Establishment in Hawaii of a Filipino bank.

In making the first of his three proposals, Mr. Varona pointed out that unionism among Hawaii's plantation laborers has come to stay. Under the leadership of organizers schooled in mainland methods, Filipino workers in Hawaii have already declared costly strikes which have thrown hundreds of laborers out of work for months at a time. They have become enthusiastic and frequently too hasty converts of the maritime and waterfront labor leaders not thoroughly schooled in plantation problems.

Mr. Varona recommends recognition of the Filipinos' right to organize, but suggests they be encouraged to organize independently to protect themselves from domination or control by outside labor groups.

Most of the Filipino workers now in Hawaii were imported on a contract basis. They agreed to work a certain length of time at specified pay for specified tasks, and in return were promised free return passage to the Philippines at the completion of their contracts. Workers who violated terms of their contracts forfeited right of return transportation. Strikes have resulted in wholesale violation of contracts.

Mr. Varona has proposed that employers guarantee Filipino workers free return to the Philippines, if they sign new contracts after having violated terms of their original agreements.

In recommending establishment in Hawaii of a Filipino bank, Mr. Varona pointed out that this would have a stabilizing influence in the handling of Filipino savings here, estimated at about $5,000,000. Such a bank, he said, would also facilitate handling of the $1,000,000 which Filipinos in Hawaii send back to the Philippines annually.

Fall Moving Day In Chicago Finds $5 Rise in Rents

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (AP)—The landlord raised the rent an aggregate of millions today for thousands of Chicago apartment dwellers.

It was moving day but real estate agents said the rent increases caused many families in smaller apartments to "stay out," resulting in 25 to 30 per cent fewer removals than a year ago.

Agents said rent rises averaged $5 a month, with the end not yet in sight. Walter R. Drennan, chairman of the Chicago Real Estate Board's renting division, said:

"Rents must go 50 per cent higher than now before there will be any appreciable amount of building, before it will be profitable to build."

Mr. Drennan reported a 98 per cent occupancy of apartment buildings, with smaller apartments and apartment hotel suites virtually 100 per cent tenanted.

Storm Conqueror

Associated Press

Endeavour I

British Cup Yacht Just Before Voyage to America From Which She Has Returned Safely After Breaking Loose From Her Tow in a Storm Off Nantucket

Endeavour Search Gave Newspapers Exciting Moments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 1—With Endeavour I safely rocking in Portsmouth harbor, Fleet Street breathes more easily—the most hectic news race for years is ended.

As Endeavour swept coastwards yesterday at 10 knots, four motor vessels hired by newspapers frantically searched the seas and tried to intercept her as she tacked. Airplanes also scoured the seascape.

Two newspapers raced against one another for two days and nights. The Daily Express announced it had a motor tug speeding toward Endeavour on Sept. 30. The Daily Mail chartered a tug the same day. Today no news of either tug came through. The position of Endeavour had been incorrectly reported, and it appears both tugs missed the mark by a wide margin.

Today, however, it was disclosed that both papers had hired an emergency search fleet in the form of two small motorboats. These had difficulty reaching Endeavour even when she was in sight, as they were slower than the sailing boat. The Daily Mail's vessel reached Endeavour first, but the reporters' stay on board was short, as the captain said, "You will get me shot if you come aboard like this before we have cleared customs."

Martin Draws Gun on Callers

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Detroit: Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers, admitted again today that he had a pistol in his hand yesterday when he opened the door to his hotel suite to a group of union representatives who pounded and kicked it when he refused an immediate discussion of his recent dismissals of union organizers.

Mr. Martin, who earlier today denied the pistol episode after having first admitted it, intimated that he regarded the matter as a joke. The delegation of union men, from out-state automotive points, had besieged his hotel most of yesterday.

The union president said that when the pounding and kicking at his door started he thought some one was trying "to get me," and that he did not know it was a union delegation.

"I knew if they broke down the doors they might have stepped in with gats," he said. "I don't own a gun; I never carry one. I have always thought it was silly to have a gun. There was a pistol in the room. I picked it up and went to the door. I don't know whether the safety catch was on or not. I don't even know whether the gun was loaded. I wouldn't have known how to use it in any case."

Buffalo, N. Y.: Two C. I. O. spokesmen announced today that charges of unfair labor practices had been filed against the Great Lakes Transit Corporation, which signed a closed shop agreement with the A. F. of L's international seamen's union. Sit-down strikes were started yesterday on four of the corporation's freighters at Cleveland.

Milwaukee, Wis.: The Wisconsin C. I. O. convention applauded declarations by Socialist Mayor Daniel Hoan of Milwaukee and Representative John T. Bernard (F. L.-Minn.) that the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. should settle their differences quickly.

"The C. I. O.," said Mr Bernard, an organizer for the steel workers organizating committee, "must convince workers in the A. F. of L. unions of its sincerity and friendliness. It must convince them that its only aim is to advance the cause of all who work. Labor should not permit the forces of reaction to use the Napoleonic strategy of dividing its ranks."

Mr. Hoan said that labor never could expect to solve its difficulties under the present system by shorter hours. "So long as one man can profit from another's sweat," he said, "there'll be someone out of a job."

Wellsboro, Penna.: Testimony of three Elkland Leather Company employees that they were dismissed for refusal to quit their C. I. O. union was on the record of a National Labor Relations Board hearing today.

John Creeley told the board, investigating charges that the company violated the Wagner Act, that he was laid off because he was seen talking with C. I. O. Organizer Joseph Drummey.

Harrisburg, Penna.: Gov. George H. Earle today referred the request of Philip Murray, S. W. O. C. chairman, that he investigate Johnstown city officials' conduct of the Bethlehem Steel strike to Attorney General Charles J. Margiotti

Governor Earle told Mr. Murray he was asking Mr. Margiotti to determine "what laws have been violated" and what "appropriate action should be taken."

'Rail-Cars' Approved On New Zealand Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Rail-cars, that is, single cars combining engine and coach, have been tried out on two New Zealand lines, and the minister of railways, D. G. Sullivan, announces that the results have been so satisfactory that a considerable extension of this form of transport is contemplated. To put into operation the department's plans it will be necessary to build 12 articulated rail-cars, each with a carrying capacity of 100 passengers, and 24 single-unit cars, with a capacity of 52 passengers. These cars are petrol or diesel driven and can attain a high speed.

States Advised To Adopt Uniform Election Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 1—Uniform legislation on election procedure will be a leading objective of the National Association of Secretaries of State during the coming year, it was decided during the association's twentieth conference held here Sept. 22-26.

Before the conference ended, with election of Secretary Dwight H. Brown of Missouri as association president, to succeed Secretary Theodore Dammann of Wisconsin, it authorized creation of standing committees to formulate proposed uniformed legislation on both election procedure and trade mark and trade name registration. Another resolution urged legislatures provide for publication of adequate state manuals.

Interstate co-operation was a leading theme of discussion. Stewart G. Wilson, Chicago, director of the secretaries of state division, Council of State Governments, told the conference that 35 states by legislative enactment have joined the Council as a clearing house for co-operation.

Speakers, however, recognized limits to possibilities and to desirability of uniformity, however advantageous in some phases of state administrative procedure. For instance, said Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, "a strictly uniform election code would probably not be wholly adaptable for all." And Secretary Brown, discussing "The Ideal State Manual," said:

"We are passing through a period when there is much clamor for uniformity of procedure and practice in the various states. It is so prevalent that one is almost persuaded that there is a trend in our thinking toward making the various state governments, departments or provinces of the Federal Government. I am not sold on the idea of standardization in all things governmental. . . . I believe that each state has its problems individual to that state."

Uniform Voting Laws

Mr. Cook agreed that effective uniform laws to deal with the problem, common to all, of illegal registration and voting should help toward more honest elections. Of many measures suggested to curb such illegality, it has been proposed that photographs, such as used on passports, be on file at voting precincts and some even urge fingerprinting of every voter. Also desirable, in the view of Mr. Cook, would be uniform and enforceable laws regulating campaign expenditures, not so much as to amount, as to manner, of spending. Regarding excessively long ballots, the speaker said there was growing sentiment to restrict small and sometimes irresponsible groups in nominating candidates and to keep from printed ballots the names of aspirants that lacked prior endorsement of a substantial number of voters. Success in omitting presidential electors' names from ballots in certain states was cited, and there was a suggestion that legal authorities pass on forms of referenda to make sure the questions are understandable.

Miss Doris I. Byrne, executive deputy secretary, New York, commended broader state trade mark registration as a means of protecting the trade mark user from unfair competition and protecting the public from imposition. Thousands of local trade marks remain unregistered because their users, not being engaged in interstate business, are not impelled to register them with the United States patent office.

Information for Public

Mr. Brown conceded that while state manuals—publications for dissemination of governmental information—might have many ideal features in common, the individual state's activities must determine the book's scope. And whatever kind of manual may be issued, it must have widespread distribution to be of much value. Therefore, adequate appropriations to make the manual available to the general public were advocated.

A controversial question on the program proved one with which most of the secretaries are concerned only indirectly. It was "Legislation on Taxation of Non-profit Corporations." Secretary W. P. Blackwell of South Carolina declared 5 per cent of all real property in New York and 8 per cent in Massachusetts are accorded charitable exemption from taxation. It was suggested that states lop off all subsidies, placing on each activity burden of proof that the activity performs a government function. Since a state cannot levy taxes for other than public purposes, asked Mr. Blackwell, how can it exempt from taxes those which do not serve some public purpose? He cited the mixed nature of church activities, saying that states subsidize houses of worship in violation of their own declared policies of church and state separation. On the other hand, church schools and orphanages, performing normally governmental functions, deserve state consideration, he argued. Even then he thought struggling institutions should have more claim to tax exemption than wealthy ones.

Secretary C. John Satti of Connecticut was named vice-president of the association; Secretary John B. Wilson of Georgia, treasurer; Secretary Charles D. Arnett of Kentucky, corresponding secretary, and Secretary Goldie Wells of South Dakota, recording secretary.

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President Enters Olympian Wilds on Day Black Talks

By Erwin D. Canham

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE OLYMPIC PENINSULAR, Oct. 1—The American Chief Executive was today, the day on which Mr. Justice Black is to speak, on the Ku Klux Klan issue to the American people, in one of the most out of the way spots of continental United States.

Mr. Roosevelt was informed yesterday that the Black radiocast was coming at 6:30 p. m. Pacific time today. Much of yesterday he was out of easy telephonic communication with Washington, and it appeared the same would be true today. He had spent the night at Crescent Tavern, on Lake Crescent, 20 miles up in the mountains from the little timber harbor of Port Angeles, Wash.

The President thus again seemed to be isolating himself from the Black-Klan issue. Today, weather permitting, he will drive 213 miles of narrow mountain road in heavily timbered country, by nightfall, stopping for luncheon at isolated Quinault Lake, and reaching his special train at Tacoma if he keeps up with his tight schedule, which is doubtful—at the very hour Mr. Justice Black is to go on the air. Most of the motorcars in this cavalcade carrying the presidential party and an eager group of Washington newspaper men are not equipped with radios.

Speculation on Motives

Thus is afforded the dramatic spectacle of the President of the United States being virtually cut off from the nation politically at one of the most crucial moments in his career.

It is well recognized that the Administration is at a turning point. If the President regains control of Congress, and is able to push through his remaining legislative program, then from his viewpoint all will be well. But the last Congress was notably rebellious on vital points, and if President Roosevelt is unable to regain his control, a period of three years of deadlock and stultification—still speaking from the New Deal viewpoint—will be in prospect.

The bearing of the Black broadcast on the President's relation with Congress is plain to see. Therefore, it seems vitally important to the President that Mr. Justice Black says the "right things."

But there is no visible evidence of communication between the Alabaman in Alexandria, Va., and the President in his jumps through remote points of the Pacific Northwest and British Columbia, and Secretary Marvin McIntyre denies there has been any direct or indirect communication. Moreover, having his choice yesterday between returning to Seattle because of unfavorable weather and continuing his expedition in the isolated Olympias, Mr. Roosevelt deliberately turned his back on Seattle. The possibility of a return there was seriously considered; indeed, it was likely until the party's arrival at Port Angeles.

Some Political Advantages

To all appearances, the President is following the constitutionally correct procedure of keeping hands off a member of the Supreme Court, however vital it may be to his own personal fortunes that Mr. Justice Black's explanations rebound to the Administration's credit.

Moreover, there are political advantages in the isolation policy. Should the Black explanation fail to achieve its purpose, the President can accurately declare that he had nothing to do with it. Even the very success of the broadcast may rest upon the assumption that it is Mr. Justice Black's explanation addressed simply to the American people, and not the the Chief Executive.

President Roosevelt's visit to Canada marked by a special messenger from the Governor-General, Lord Tweedsmuir, and a brief speech by President Roosevelt, took on significance in the light of the acute state of public opinion on the Asiatic war which is met with on both sides of the border up and down the Pacific coast, the President steered clear of any concrete declarations, but emphasized his own connections with Canada through his annual residences at Campobello Island and his friendship with the late King George V. He proposed a toast to King George VI. Mr. Roosevelt told of his long friendship with Prime Minister Mackenzie King from Harvard days, and stressed the desirability of annual visits between heads of states across the Canadian-American border

His Interest in Canada

The President's assiduous cultivation of Canadian opinion, which has been noticeable during almost every year of his Administration, fits in with his general inter-American policy. Yesterday he came to what is roundly described as the "most British" part of the Dominion, where sympathy with the mother country is keenest. Moreover, it is an area facing out toward the Orient. Oddly, today Prince Chichibu of Japan is scheduled to reach Victoria on his way home.

But nothing definite could emerge from the Roosevelt visit, since the sole presidential contact was with Lieutenant Governor Hamber, a more or less ceremonial official, and Premier Pattullo, whose interests are mainly domestic. All the same, the President has once more seized the occasion to cultivate Dominion public opinion.

The journey across Puget Sound gave Mr. Roosevelt another chance to enjoy himself, however briefly, on a naval vessel. Two brand new destroyers, the Phelps and the Porter, took the party across, knifing their way even in the short run up to a maximum of 32 knots an hour. Colorful Canadian soldiers and sailors, a pipe band, and school children in beef-eater costume, greeted the President. His luncheon party at Government House was a private affair.

Mentioned in his talk with the Canadian official was the Alaskan Highway, a proposed motor road from Washington State through British Columbia. The route, besides having tourist and scenic advantages, would be a factor in national defense, affording swift overland communication with Alaska—the United States' outpost on the road to Asia.

U. S. Power Subsidies Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — The Federal Government must eventually subsidize power projects to carry on its reclamation program, according to John C. Page, United States Commissioner of Reclamation, who visited here this month.

Mr. Page warned Oregon business men and reclamationists that large reclamation appropriations and "free" federal grants for reclamation purposes are bound to come to an end soon. Power subsidies, he proposed, should carry on the program started by the Government's emergency reclamation appropriations.

The income of the federal bureau which handles reclamation of arid and semi-arid lands has been reduced to a little more than $3,000,000 a year through legislation on the sale of lands and oil royalties, the original source of reclamation income. But for the past four or five years, Mr. Page declared, his commission has spent more than $50,000,000 a year, most of which has come from emergency appropriations.

"We recognize that those emergency appropriations won't last, and that our projects have to be feasible," the commissioner said. "But propects that can qualify under the reclamation yardstick — repayment within 40 years—are growing scarce. We have practically reached the end of them."

The Government has limited its aid to those projects which can assure such repayment. "Hence," Mr. Page continued, "it comes down to probably the one answer. We must use power revenues to subsidize irrigation, and to us the development of power is, therefore, of major importance. Land will not be able to pay the cost of reclamation, but power will."

The commissioner refused to comment on methods of diverting power revenues to irrigation projects.

100 Chinese at Columbia Left Stranded by the War

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—More than 100 Chinese students at Columbia University have been left stranded and destitute by the Japanese invasion of China, the Columbia Friends of Chinese Students Association announced as it organized to assist them.

One of the students, Fan How, who said he had not heard from his family in North China for three months, estimated there were a total of 200 Chinese college students in New York sent here by missions and by their families.

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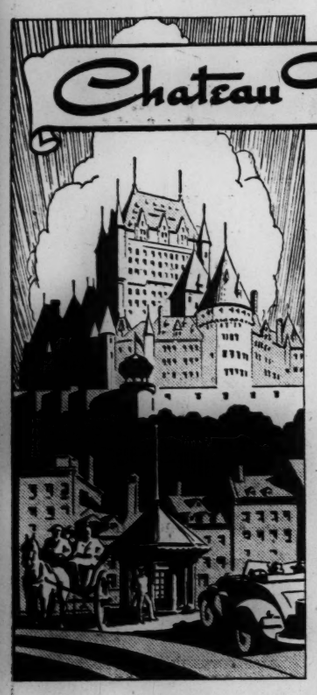

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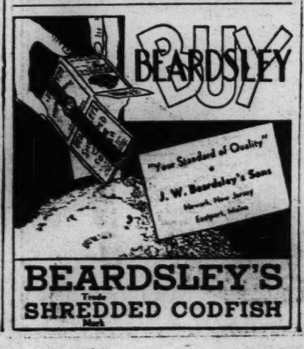

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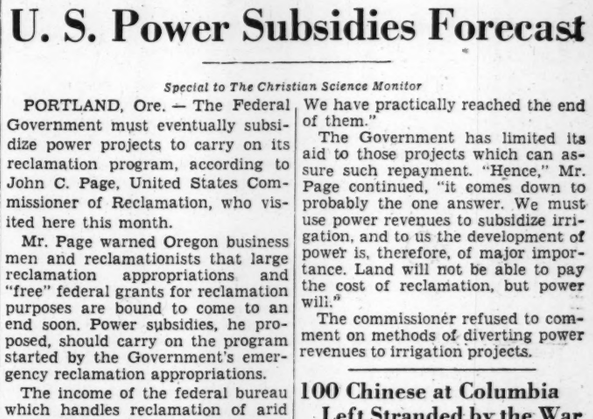

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Laws for Opening Shore Front To Public Sought by Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A sound, far-sighted policy for protection and development of beach and shore line areas in this country is needed to preserve them as permanent public playgrounds, according to members of the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association, which met in convention at the Palmer House here Sept. 27 and 28.

Methods of controlling erosion, a natural action by which lake, ocean, or other waters gradually eat away the land, is the primary interest and consideration of the members who represent public agencies, recreation groups, conservation groups, park boards, and engineering corps of cities along the country's ocean coast lines and the Great Lakes shore regions.

Their interest goes farther than the technical consideration of building jetties, piers, and protective walls, however, for it is also their contention that there should be an ever increasing trend toward creating and preserving more beach areas for public use. This, they believe, is a public responsibility and as such should receive financial support and development from both state and Federal governing bodies.

Inland Dwellers Excluded

They point out a tendency to restrict shore line areas either to private interests, or for individual communities located on waterfronts to monopolize them to the exclusion of people who live inland. These people, even though they live inland and in distant states from the shore line, have as much right to the beaches as those who live along the shore line, they contend.

J. Spencer Smith, president of the association, and chairman of the New Jersey State Board of Commerce and Navigation, stated at the meeting:

"Our waterfronts are a common heritage and are a part of all the land and not just that portion to which they are attached. If this be so, then the people occupying all the land have an inherent right to these shore fronts. In other words, we have 7697 miles of coastline against 2,973,776 square miles of land surface in the United States.

"The communities or people directly enjoying the riparian rights are essentially trustees. Their actions and their attitude should be that of trustees. Thus we have to think about the right of people and communities to fence off their shore front."

Establishment of state and national beach parks are another ultimate aim of the association. Establishment of a National Parks Service seashore park at Cape Hatteras, N. C., a state beach park at Jones beach on Long Island, N. Y., and the policy of the New Jersey state legislature in appropriating half of the funds needed for beach protection projects are cited as a beginning of the movement.

Travel Zeal Considered

Acquisition of larger shore areas for public use, so that they will be ready for increased use in the coming years, is urged. Officials point to improved roads, wider ownership of cars, and increased travel habits of people as a barometer of increased attendance that can be expected in shore line communities.

Larger cities along the Great Lakes and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts annually spend thousands of dollars to protect their beaches from erosion. Smaller communities, resort sections, and undeveloped areas, however, cannot hope to raise sufficient funds for this purpose. This is an added argument for federal and state support, association members state—a suppport in the cause of recreation, not for a few people, but for the entire population.

Through these annual meetings the association is hoping also to develop a study of the factors underlying coast protection and to develop improved engineering practices.

Indians Protest WPA Ousting

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 1 (AP)—Western New York Indians pleaded yesterday with the United States Government to prevent the Works Progress Administration from dismissing an American Indian because Rochester Indians sent resolutions to the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, Representative George B. Kelly and State WPA Administrator Lester W. Herzog asking that Frank C. Maracle, great-great grandson of the Mohawk chief of Revolutionary War days, Capt. Joseph Brant, be retained on the WPA rolls.

Mr. Herzog gave orders last week for Mr. Maracle's dismissal as foreman of a Rochester paving project because he said a WPA investigator made the mistake of admitting him to employment "just because he was an Indian."

Mr. Maracle's difficulty arose because he was born in Brantford, Ont., Canada. The WPA ruled he was "foreign born." Adding to the difficulty is a 15-year-old Dominion of Canada ruling bestowing citizenship on American indians in Canada.

Mr. Maracle, however, had crossed the border some time before the enfranchisement act, and authorities are now seeking to determine whether it affects him.

For the past 25 years, Mr. Maracle has resided in Rochester with his family. For a number of years he has voted regularly and his registration or vote never has been questioned.

Until the depression ruined his gasoline station business, Mr. Maracle had prospered. Now he supports his wife and four children through the WPA job.

According to Indian authorities, the action of the Canadian Government makes it necessary for the United States to recognize the Indians as Canadian citizens, although they are permitted to cross the border and establish residence at will.

Mr. Maracle hopes he can retain his job. But unless Washington intervenes, local WPA officials believe little can be done. Mr. Maracle says he doesn't know what he will do if he loses the job.

Michigan Reports Heavy Increase In Tourist Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Some 10,530,000 tourists, more than twice the entire population of Michigan, spent $409,500,000 in this State during the season just closing, according to an early estimate made by Hugh J. Gray, Secretary of the Michigan Tourist and Resort Association here. This is a 30 per cent increase over the resort business of last year, and will equal, if not surpass, any other year in the history of Michigan.

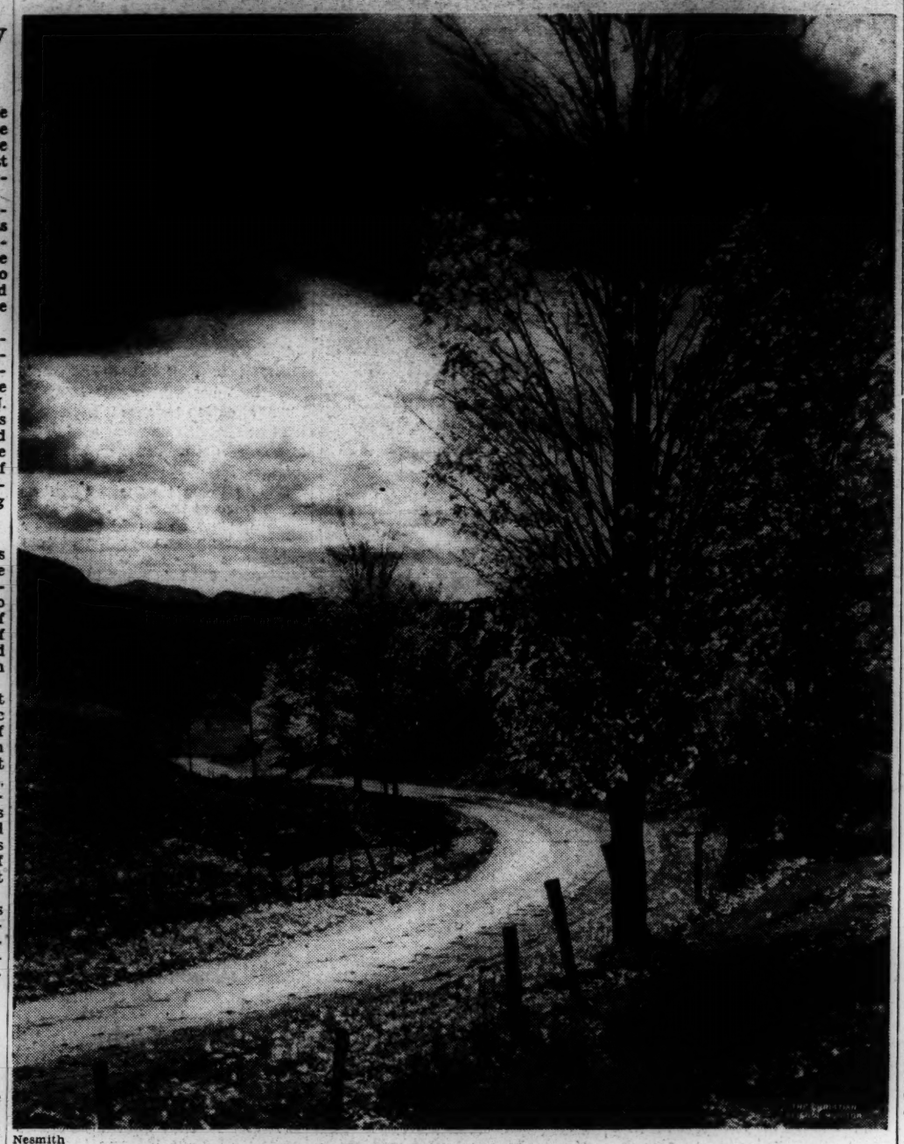
With the figure for 1936 tourist spending in Michigan placed by the American Automobile Association at $315,000,000 Mr. Gray stated that the estimated 30 per cent increase in tourist spending this year brings the figure for 1937 to approximately $409,500,000, with more money left in the State of Michigan by the tourist trade than in any other one State, California ranking second.

The Michigan Tourist and Resort Association survey shows that Michigan draws its largest volume of tourist business from Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, with the north New England States ranking next.

The majority of recreationists coming to Michigan indicate by their inquiries that they are primarily interested in fishing, but the number of foreign fishing licenses issued by the State does not show that these inquiriers actually fish after they arrive. Swimming and boating seem to occupy the next place of importance, with dancing, hiking, horseback riding, shuffleboard, camping and touring following closely in order. Thirteen days is shown to be the average length of stay of each Michigan vacationist, which figure includes those merely passing through and those occupying cottages for a three-month period.

While Labor Day is generally accepted as the official closing date for the majority of the larger resorts and hotels in Michigan, the traveling public is becoming increasingly aware of the fact that Michigan's "most beautiful season"—autumn, with its after-season quiet of crisp blue and gold days besides the great lakes, or in the deep woods—offers unexcelled vacation possibilities. The "Color Tours" are becoming more popular and many of the smaller resorts, inns and lodges, along with the year-around hotels, are remaining open late into the autumn to accommodate these groups.

The Lure of the Autumn Season



Nesmith

"There's a Long, Long Trail a Winding" Into the Hills Where the Leaves Are Coloring

Cry of the Autumn Foliage Calls Tourist to Northern Woodlands

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

In about another week thousands of persons will be wending their way among the mountain regions of the United States' northern temperate zone—and in eastern Canada as well—to view nature's greatest spectacle—the autumn foliage pageant.

With deft, artistic touches of her multi-colored brush, Autumn brings a metamorphosis to her wooded hills. Already I have noticed scattered tints of red, brown, and yellow among the more copious growths. Soon these regions will be aglow with a hundred varied hues, each vying with the other in brilliant contrasts.

It matters not whether you pick a grandstand seat in Tennessee's Great Smokies; Virginia's Blue Ridge; the Poconos of Pennsylvania; the Catskills or Adirondacks of New York; Canada's Laurentians; or one of the many sections in New England; the foliage seeker may be assured of a series of changing color schemes and combinations which will bring exclamations of delight.

Autumn does strange things to its tree-clad hills. Towering maples become a flaming scarlet; giant oaks a deep, mellow brown; while the beech and the birch, their leafy fingers dipped in the yellowest of gold, sparkle in the sunbright autumn sun.

* * *

While the exact date of autumn's annual masquerade cannot be determined at this writing, predictions have it that the week of Oct. 10 will be the approximate date to sally forth on a foliage tour. At any rate the autumn traveler may be assured of comfortable accommodations as the hotels and other overnight lodges and cabins have extended closing dates to the latter part of this month. Special rates will prevail.

A New England autumn to those outside its borders generally means the time of flaming foliage on wooded hills, but let it be known, we deeply rooted natives—that is, we who are tillers of the soil—look upon our autumn, not only as a season of brilliantly colored landscapes, but a season for added rejoicing and thanksgiving as well. For it is the season of the harvest.

I suppose there will arise immediately the question as to my claim as a tiller of the soil. But am I not? I have my potato patch; my dozen tomato vines; pumpkin and squash. And yes, there are my apple trees heavy with their burden. I have a harvest to reap and my heart swells joyfully within as I think of those big red tomatoes; those orange pumpkins; those crinkly hubbards; and baskets heaped high with tart apples; all of which I will share with my neighbor.

* * *

This year New England expects a record number of visitors to its autumn festival. New Hampshire and Vermont, two of the more popular states, are making ready for the vanguard of foliage seekers. There will be numerous hikes and bicycle trips announced to the popular color zones, while motorists will be given up-to-date information about the various sections at frequent inetrvals.

Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, with their vast wealth of scenic attractions, also are areas well worth the visitor's consideration. The Berkshires, in eastern Massachusetts, are a popular spot with many, while Connecticut's Litchfield Hills have a beauty all their own. And then, of course, Maine's Acadia National Park and rugged sea coast offers untold color combinations for the foliage enthusiast.

A survey of New England resort hostelries shows increased bookings over previous fall seasons, indicating the growing interest of the visitor in October vacations. Numerous hotels are planning special events for the autumn season, including foliage tours routed and marked through regions bright with turning leaves, golf tournaments, mountain hikes, and other outdoor recreational advantages. With amateur color photography perfected, New England expects hundreds of camera enthusiasts on hand to make a permanent record of its resplendently decorated forests.

Autumn has come a little early this year to New England. I noticed it last week as I tramped through near-by Dover woods. The first indication of it came to me from a huge maple leaf which fluttered to the ground directly in my path. I picked it up and across its fringe was a crimson seal, a sure tell-tale of autumn. Then a little farther along the crash of an acorn; a squirrel scampering with bulging cheeks; a partridge roaring on wing from copious brush; and the jays screeching incessantly. All of these things told the story—autumn was moving in.

* * *

In the rural sections of Vermont and New Hampshire farmers are busy with their harvest. Vegetables must be under shelter before the first freeze comes. Great piles of golden pumpkins and hubbard squash fill the barn yards. Neatly stacked cornstalks parade across stubbled fields.

From the farm kitchen come pungent smells of cucumber pickle and tomato relish. Across window sills are countless jars of freshly made apple jelly. Everyone is busy these days preparing for the winter months.

For the visitor to Canada fall is an ideal time, not only because of the ever changing and gorgeous scenery, but also because it is bargain time for the American tourist.

Because the influx of visitors is sharply reduced by the first week in September, the shopkeepers who rely on the tourist trade begin to make sharp reductions in price to rid themselves of excess stock. Also, the native habitant vendors, and the Indian makers of basketry, moccasins and semi-precious trinkets are quite willing to give price concessions to the last prospects they may see before the Canadian winter hems them in.

Probably the most interesting shopping is done by the roadside at the farm of the habitant, or rural dweller. Scores of farms sell delectable maple syrup, gaily colored hooked rugs, or that product of ancient spinning wheels—habitant homespuns. Hooked rugs, which originally were made by the settlers from all kinds of odds and ends, have been so modernized in tone and pattern that they are sure to fit in any home. Homespuns, too, are done in pleasing blends and shades for making a sports dress or ensemble.

In the larger cities, like Halifax, Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, excellent stores carry the latest in imported merchandise. Not more than five minutes' stroll from the centrally-located Royal York Hotel in Toronto, one may find shops selling beautiful English China like Wedgwood and Spode, Scotch wool sweaters and blankets, or fine Irish linens, all prices considerably below the plus-tariff price in the United States.

Nevada Takes Steps to Boost Tourist Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev., Oct. 1—Speaking before the Reno Kiwanis Club this week, James King Steele, director of Nevada Unlimited, outlined a 10-point program hat the organization expects to carry out in upbuilding the state.

According to Mr. Steele, the primary purpose of the organization is to advertise Nevada in the right way, and in the right places, so that the state can secure its share of the vast rich tourist trade that is moving all around it.

Nevada Unlimited, through its advertising programs, will co-operate with state and city organizations, chambers of commerce, retail merchants associations and rodeo associations to stimulate public opinion. It will center its efforts on bringing new people into the state. Its field will be state-wide and the bulk of its work will be done outside the state.

The objectives of Nevada Unlimited, as expressed by its organization committee, briefly stated are as follows: To increase the number of tourists to Nevada; to lengthen the stay of those visiting Nevada; to sell Nevada as an all-year-round pleasure resort; to create desire among people of means to live in Nevada and enjoy its peculiar economic advantages; o increase property values by increasing demand for accommodations in homes, hotels, apartments, and resorts; to continually advertise and publicize Nevada's attractions and special economic advantages; to stimulate construction of new resorts, hotels, dwelling houses and apartments, by increasing the flow of visitors; to provide helpful services to visitors to aid them in enjoying their stay in Nevada; to develop Nevada as a tourist center by dramatizing to the outside world its historic, pictorial, scenic, tourist, economic, recreational and cultural advantages, and also its many natural resources; and to stimulate the investment of new capital from outside Nevada.

Boys Had a Fish Story Regarding the President

PORT ANGELES, Wash., Sept. 30 (AP)—Willis Elsh, William Snyder and Delmar Simmons, Port Angeles High School boys, presented novel excuses today to explain yesterday's absence from school:

"Teacher, we've been catching trout for President Roosevelt's dinner."

The boys were chosen by state game protectors.

Chile Takes Step To Conserve Its Power Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 1—A national council of energy is proposed in a government bill submitted to the Chilean Congress by the Minister of Production. The object, which has won much legislative support, is to attract the best brains of the country for the economy and proper utilization of national power sources in an advisory capacity. The executive board would be presided over by the production minister and include the directors-general of public works, irrigation, electricity and gas and two members appointed by the President of the Republic.

The first task of the council, when and if established, will be to prepare statistics of potential reserves of energy in the country and to determine the bases of the policy to be followed when the sources are listed. Fiscal and semi-fiscal organizations must co-operate by furnishing information, and funds will be made available in the national budget, as from next year, to cover expenses incurred.

Chileans believe that the present age will probably be adversely criticized by future generations for its failure to take into account the limited known energy resources and the wasteful way in which some of them, more particularly oil and coal, have been squandered. The natural sources of Chilean energy are soon enumerated.

In the first place, Chile stands foremost among South American nations with her good quality coal, exploited in ever increasing quantity during the past hundred years. A recent calculation of known reserves shows that there remains a supply for little more than 30 years—a disheartening figure. It is probably far too low but is sufficiently indicative of the need for exploration on the grand scale to ascertain whether or no optimism is justified.

Oil, so far as is known as yet, is not found in commercial quantity. Boring operations in progress in Magallanes may remove the doubt within the next few years. The important point is that oil can be ruled out for the time being as a national energy reserve.

Hydroelectric power represents a vast field for energy production. The reserves of power in the Andean torrents and rivers are well known, but some Chileans consider it easy to make excess estimates. The huge cost of installing power stations and plant has to be considered.

Many national hopes, it appears, are centered in early utilization of wind power—of which there is no lack in Chile—and, finally, before long it is considered that means will be found of converting into electric energy the sunshine that is so liberally lavished on this favored land.

Washington Plans 'Welcome Lodges'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 1—Contracts were awarded this week for the construction of two "welcome lodges" to the State of Washington, each building to cost about $1500. One of the new lodges, which are being built by the new State Progress Commission, will be near Spokane on U. S. highway No. 10, to contact tourists and visitors from the East. The second is being built at Walla Walla, in the south-central part of the State, and a third will soon be contracted for at Vancouver, Wash., in the southwest corner of the State.

For the remainder of this season of travel, state patrol men, selected for their tact and genialness, will be stationed in these lodges, with the plan calling for charming young lady "hostesses" for next spring and summer.

The State Progress Commission was authorized by the last Legislature and was appointed by the Governor. Not only will it welcome visitors and publicize the State generally, but it will be responsible for the planning and selecting of the Washington exhibits in the coming New York and San Francisco World Fairs.

Mt. Hood in Oregon Signposted for Hikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OREGON CITY, Ore., Oct. 1—The scenic country around majestic Mt. Hood, Oregon's year-round playground, is being completely signposted until it will be practically impossible for tourists or hikers to get lost in the area. The members of the Camp Zigzag CCC are producing hundreds of rustic, carved signs.

Themes of the signs will be pioneer motif throughout, with carvings of ox teams, covered wagons, trail blazers, pioneer hunters and numerous kindred subjects. Every public road and foot-path in the entire Mt. Hood National Forest will be posted their entire length. So complete will be the sign system that hundreds of smaller signs will guide the way to numerous summer homes hidden away in the forest around Rhododendron.

Typical Mid-Western Town? 'Show Me,' Englishman Says

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (AP)—From Sauk Center to Dubuque, patriots in the American Midlands warmed to debate today on the subject: "Is there a typical midwestern town, and if so where is it?"

Hannen Swaffer, British political pundit, precipitated the issue when he stepped off a boat in New York for a United States visit and said he wanted to see a "typical midwestern town, because I don't think there is such a thing."

Governors, mayors and Chambers of Commerce quickly seized the remark as a challenge.

Mayor Rollin H. Bunch put in a plug for Muncie, Ind., sometimes referred to as the United States "Middletown." Secretary George B. Chandler of the Ohio State Chamber of Commerce nominated Mansfield, Ohio, and Director W. H. Arnett of the Indiana state C. of C. reeled off an even dozen Hoosier towns.

From Sauk Center, Minn., the "Main Street" immortalized by Sinclair Lewis, came the assertion by Mayor M. F. Hintzen:

"Our English visitor hasn't seen America until he sees Sauk Center. Our citizens combine the zeal and resourcefulness of the sod hut pioneers . . . we have industries . . . cultural development . . ."

Said Gov. William Langer of North Dakota:

"Mandan combines the spirit of the old West with the progressiveness of the new era. Indians mingle with cowboys in sombreros, farmers in overalls with well-dressed business men. A typical midwestern town."

"All Missouri towns are typically midwestern," said Gov. Lloyd Stark.

Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan nominated Niles, "Progressive, but not objectionably so, a town that apes no other."

Prof. William F. Ogburn, University of Chicago sociologist, who wrote a book on the subject of cities, not only picked a town for Mr. Swaffer but also told what made it typical.

His typical midwest town has 50,000 population, a smattering of industry, retail trade heavily dependent upon agriculture, about half the families own cars and 70 per cent have radios. There are as many ministers as there are lawyers and the social cleavage between the well-to-do and laboring classes is not as pronounced as in other sectors. The average wage-earner's income is $1350 a year.

Professor Ogburn nominated Decatur, Ill., a city of 57,500.

Only one commentator gave Mr. Swaffer any support. He was Gov. Nels Kraschel of Iowa, who agreed "no town exists" that could be called truly typical. "'Main Street' is no longer a term of opprobium," he said, "but a symbol of sane, healthy living which will increasingly become the pattern of our entire society as we retreat from the uneconomic and unwieldy concentration of population in urban areas."

State Housing Laws Urged

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—E. H. Foley Jr., general counsel for the Public Works Administration, said that 18 states which have no statewide public housing enabling legislation should enact such laws quickly if they expect to obtain benefits under the Wagner-Steagall Act.

"The Federal Government, by providing the machinery, has done its part," Mr. Foley declared Sept. 29.

"Secretary Ickes, under whose supervision the United States Housing Act of 1937 will be administered, already has given assurances that the Federal Government stands ready to assist state and local governments in preparation of new or amendatory housing legislation as well as the establishment of local housing authorities thereunder."

The 18 states listed by Mr. Foley as being without the necessary housing legislation include Arizona, California, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming.

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Major Air Lines Urge Control By I C C as Spur to Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 1—Regarded in aviation circles as the most significant gathering of air interests, from government to private flying, in recent years, the Western Aviation Planning Conference adjourned by endorsing "in principle" the McCarran-Lea bill now pending before Congress, which would transfer regulation of the air-transport industry from the Department of Commece to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This endorsement was just what Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, had flown out from New York to sidetrack. Colonel Johnson stoutly maintained in his talks both private and public during the three-day conference that the Bureau of Air Commerce was perfectly capable of continuing to handle efficiently the regulation and supervision of the air-transport industry. Furthermore, he contended the $17,000,000 awarded the Department by the past session of Congress for aviation aides was proof that the industry was not being neglected.

On the other side of the fence, however, were the operators of all the major commercial airlines of the country. Represented here by Col. Edgar S. Gorrell of the Air Transport Association of America, the parent body, they recommended legislation for regulation and supervision of the industry of a type generally based on the plan now in operation by the ICC for the railroads.

Interviewed on the attitude of the association toward the Department of Commerce regulations and the McCarran-Lea bill, Colonel Gorrell said he wished to make it clear that the association was not "sponsoring" any particular bill, but as long as there was a bill needed, the association was pointing out what it felt the best alternatives, from its own angle, would be.

"As it stands now," said Colonel Gorrell, "with the regulation of the industry so closely under the control of one man, and with no means available of telling when and how quickly a new line may be put in competition with an existing one or a present contract canceled, no airline wishes to invest more money in operation advancement."

A resolution was adopted officially forming a permanent aviation planning conference with a board of 13 members, named with representatives from Alaska, Hawaii and the 11 western states.

Other resolutions adopted included one recommending an adequate system for an Alaskan civil airway; another urging free use of municipal airports by private fliers; co-operation of states and territories with the chief oil companies in charting airways and airports on road maps; and permission for state and federal employees to travel by air.

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Democratic Unity Remains Intact, Farley Declares

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 1 (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley left behind him in Michigan, a strategic State in national elections, assurances that Democratic Party unity will remain "intact," and a taunt for anti-Administration "coalition" hopes.

Mr. Farley, on a speaking trip taking him to Ottumwa, Iowa, today, told a rally of more than 1500 cheering Michigan Democrats here last night that the party, at its "own council tables," will find answers to its "few differences of opinion."

The Postmaster General, who made no mention of the Ku Klux Klan nor any direct reference to the Supreme Court issue, concentrated on a theme of Democratic harmony. He was in Michigan to dedicate a post office at Saginaw.

Wild Camels? America?

There is some evidence, though not conclusive, that camels once lived wild in America.

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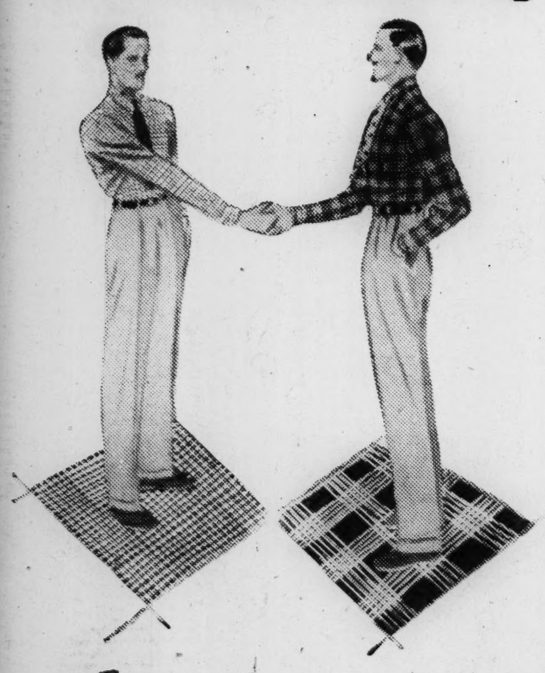

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'Fitter Britain' Campaign Unites Political Parties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 1—The remarkable spectacle is being witnessed here of both branches of the Opposition supporting the Prime Minister in a nation-wide campaign.

This campaign, as Mr. Neville Chamberlain defined it at a great inaugural meeting of local authorities here last night, is to be "a crusade against ignorance, carelessness and indifference about health services."

Opposition leaders who stood beside the Prime Minister upon the platform included Mr. Arthur Greenwood and Sir Percy Harris, representing the Labor Party and Liberals, respectively, thus emphasizing the political unity existing here where the nation's material welfare is concerned.

The scheme that is to be pushed forward embraces a multitude of activities, ranging from folk dancing and other physical training to slum clearance and infant welfare work and schemes for giving more milk to children at school.

It is found that at present nothing like full use is being made of measures for promoting such objects passed by successive governments, Labor as well as Liberal, Conservative and National. The present intensive campaign for a "fitter Britain" is to last six months and all political parties have agreed to work together in it.

Wimbledon in Vanguard Of Keep-Fit Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WIMBLEDON, Eng.—In the vanguard of Britain's new Keep-Fit campaign is the town of Wimbledon, on the fringe of London, and world-renowned for its tennis championship.

The Mayor and Town Council have published a magazine called the Wimbledon Keep-Fit Review, in which they invite young and elderly to make full use of the play-centers, recreation parks and other facilities with which the town is well equipped. The magazine contains articles by local sportsmen and others extolling the merits of organized recreation.

This is in line with the policy of the Government Committee set up under the recently passed Physical Training and Recreation Act. The committee has issued a pamphlet in which it it claimed: "Physical fitness is not an end in itself, but one of the means to a fuller life."

The committee is prepared to give financial aid in the establishment of clubs and community centers.

Governors Open 'Ad' Program To Boost South

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 1 (AP)—Nine southeastern governors have instituted a nationwide advertising campaign designed to encourage industrial development.

L. W. Robert Jr., industrial consultant to the Southeastern Governors' Conference, announced the program. He said about $100,000 had been raised for the first year's operations, adding that future budgets contemplated expenditure of $250,000 annually.

The Governors' conference seeks, among other things, to boost the industrial potentialities of the southeast.

Mr. Robert, who until recently was Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, said the new program, combined with individual state programs, meant that $500,000 would be used annually for advancing industrial expansion aims of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana and the Carolinas.

Postal Delegates Elect Philadelphian Leader

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1 (AP) M. F. Fitzpatrick of Philadelphia, was elected president of the National Association of Postal Supervisors at their convention here Sept. 29. Delegates voted to convene next year in Boston at a date to be announced later.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, first vice-president last year, succeeds H. C. Ressler of Kansas City, Mo. J. J. Lane of San Francisco was named first vice-president, Charles L. Watson, Dallas, Texas, second vice-president. Those re-elected included J. J. Fields, Louisville, Ky., secretary, and Charles C. Lohman of Chicago, treasurer. The delegates adopted a resolution advocating inclusion of all postmasters in the civil service and asked for an amendment to the civil service laws effecting it.

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A Woman in the News

Laura Maxey Brunton
She Glides

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Faith Baldwin or Phyllis Duggane or Katherine Brush or some one of the other writers who like heroines who don't just sit around and think about doing things, but get up and do them, should give some thought to Laura Maxey Brunton.

One day in July she was sitting calmly at home in Trenton, N. J., when it suddenly occurred to her that she would like to have a license as a commercial glider pilot. A glider is a motorless airplane and the "commercial" part of a license for flying one gives you permission—not to carry mails—but to give instruction and do glider towing.

Mrs. Brunton had been a power plane pilot for four years. Out at the University of Michigan there is a glider club, and she had watched its members make glider flights. She had a friend in Trenton named Franklin, who designs and builds gliders; but that was as near as she had come to any actual glider experience.

She looked at the calendar when this desire to fly a glider overtook her, and she saw that the next day would mark the opening of the National Soaring Society in Elmira, N. Y.

She Went to Elmira

She put on her hat and went to Elmira.

The next morning she got up at 5 o'clock and went to the airport of American airlines to get ready to take an examination for a license as glider pilot. This may seem a little precipitate, inasmuch as she had never piloted a glider. But certain factors contributed to her determination. You have to have a Department of Commerce license, granted after an examination given by a duly accredited inspector, in order to fly a glider commercially.

There are so few glider clubs in the United States—probably not more then 20, all told—that the Department of Commerce inspectors don't get around very often. But now one was coming to Elmira for the purpose of giving examinations, and there were about 20 candidates who aspired to being granted licenses.

She practised take-offs and landings from shortly after 5 a. m. until about 3 p. m. The idea, when you are in a glider, is to stay up as long as you can. Inasmuch as "as long as you can" is liable to mean, at the outside, three minutes, Mrs. Brunton was able to get in quite a lot of take-offs and landings between 5 a. m. and 3 p. m. Very hot, dusty work. It is soaring—which is the ability to lift yourself by currents of air to an altitude and maintain yourself aloft by your own skill for a period of time—which is the fun, not gliding—or at least, not so much.

Well, the airport where Mrs. Brunton was working out her novitiate preparatory to catching the eye of the examining inspector was pretty well down in a valley and a three-minute glide in such surroundings was a pretty good long gliding period.

By three o'clock, win or lose, she decided she was ready to take the examination. Since five that morning she had radically altered her former conviction that gliding was child's play. The inspector came alongside. "You ready?" he said, wearily. If it is hot, dusty work piloting a glider, it is apparently hot, dusty work giving examinations for licenses.

"Yes, I'm ready," Mrs. Brunton said, wondering involuntarily if she could prove it.

In Germany and some other European countries, all commercial pilots are required to have glider experience. Mrs. Brunton thinks it would be a good requirement to make of commercial pilots in this country.

She tells of a friend who lost a valve or something over some mountains in Persia. He was definitely in a fix, and there wasn't a sign of a landing field—even the rawest kind of a makeshift one—anywhere in sight. He had soaring experience, however, and he simply turned to, and soared those mountains for some tremendous stretch of time—something like an hour and a half—until he got above a place where he could make an emergency landing—which he did without scratching either himself or his ship, and which he could not have done without soaring experience.

Mrs. Brunton doesn't own a glider. She wishes she did. They usually cost in the neighborhood of $600, and they may cost a great deal more, depending on the make, design and so on. She has to make shift with the family Monocoupe, which flies her and her husband where they want to go, and provides a shelf as well on which Flipper, the family cocker spaniel, gets his hours in the air. Mrs. Brunton learned to fly in a seaplane. It is Flipper's private and personal opinion that, if you're going to fly, a seaplane is the thing to fly in. Think of the fun when you land on the water and it goes whoosh, all up over the ship. Wonderful!

While a few people in the United States do own their own gliders, the practicable way to enjoy gliding and soaring as a sport is to belong to a glider club, which can maintain the ships. This is the way it is managed at such places as the University of Michigan and it works well for all concerned. The club has about 25 members, and maintains two gliders. Each member gets about a half hour's use a week of a glider.

It costs less to own and maintain a glider than it does to own and maintain a power plane. As has been said, a utility glider costs in the neighborhood of $600. A sail plane—which is a high performance ship, capable of being maintained aloft for many hours—the record, established at Honolulu, is something in the neighborhood of 45 hours.

Mrs. Brunton got her Department of Commerce license 15 minutes after the inspector turned his attention to her. A little later in the same day she got her R and B licenses (Fedération Aeronautique Internationale) and a few days later was able to get a C license on the strength of 48 minutes of soaring. This latter license requires five minutes of soaring above the point at which the ship is released from the tow, and it is necessary to have such a license before you can make any points which will count in such a meet as the one at Elmira. And it was all because Mrs. Brunton suddenly took it into her head that she would like to compete in that meet, that she tore up to Elmira from Trenton and set out to learn to glide, right then and there.

Labor Group Denied Charter

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 1—Rejection of the application of the National Federation of Labor, Inc., for a charter was announced by the New York State Board of Standards and Appeals here today. The board ruled that organization of such a body "would aggravate the present turmoil arising from the efforts now being exerted to organize working men and women with existing unions."

Enough industrial unrest has already been caused by the competition between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization to unionize wage earners, and the unsettled conditions would be further aggravated if another competitor entered the field, the board held.

The decision was in line with a stand taken by the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, both of which opposed the granting of the charter to the National Federation.

William J. Picard, chairman of the board, in announcing the rejection of the National Federation's charter application, declared that testimony at a hearing held on Sept. 15 indicated that the aims of the National Federation were "not wholly altruistic or solely designed for the promotion of mutual betterment, protection and advancement of working men and women."

It was held further that the similarity of names of the American Federation of Labor and National Federation of Labor would tend to cause confusion.

League Presses Italy to Remove Troops in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

much more money at their disposal than either Italy or Germany or both countries, may spend the winter rearming the Valencian levies.

For operations of this kind time is on the side of the democracies, although they are naturally anxious for a quick solution so as to have their hands free for the Far Eastern problem.

Trial of Strength in Cortes

Today's meeting of the Cortes, however, is expected to have an important bearing on the international situation because it involves a trial of strength between moderates and extremist elements on the Loyalist side.

Should Francisco Largo Caballero again come to the fore it would undoubtedly act as a cold douche on British enthusiasm for the present policy of urging the withdrawal of foreigners. But it is hoped in French-British circles that the return from voluntary exile of Manuel Portela Valladares, former Premier, and Miguel Maura, former Home Minister and close associate of Ex-President Niceto Alcala Zamora to participate in the Cortes proceedings signified a rallying of moderate elements to the Valencian banner and that this will once for all remove the stigma of bolshevism falsely attached to the Loyalist Government. This, it is thought, would enable Premier Mussolini (if he wanted to) to abandon without loss of prestige his pretense that by helping General Franco he is fighting bolshevism.

Joint Note Awaited

Meanwhile delivery of a joint Anglo-French note to Premier Mussolini inviting him to discuss not only the withdrawal of volunteers, but the whole Spanish situation including the recognition of General Franco as a belligerent, is eagerly awaited here, and still more so the Italian reply. Downright refusal would, it is now believed, bring an immediate international crisis of the first order and is therefore not expected. But it is evident Italy does not want to be left all alone between two fires, one from Paris and the other from London. Hence hints that she will ask for Germany's participation. Hence, also, it is believed Gen. Italo Balbo's visit to Yugoslavia today which observers here regard as obviously intended to try to attach that country to the Berlin-Rome axis.

Today's discussion in the Assembly brings this year's proceedings nearly to an end. There are still other important resolutions to be discussed, notably one on the Far East which is expected to be confined mainly to the moral condemnation of Japan and urge the interested powers to do their best to end the conflict.

As far as Spain is concerned on the other hand the League has begun to come back to the picture. The Council has now been charged "to seize any opportunity that arises for seeking a basis for a pacific settlement of the conflict." Previously the tendency has been to leave this task to the International Non-Intervention Committee in London.

N. Y. Lounging Room For Women Jurors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Women who serve on New York County Supreme Court juries are going to have a $2500 lounging room with every facility for their convenience, it was announced by John Ahern, jury clerk for the court, today. Mr. Ahern said that plans for the room already had been prepared and that official approval was expected soon.

Two large circular mirrors were placed in a room assigned to women jurors on the fourth floor of the County Court House today.

The lack of adequate conveniences for women jurors has been marked since the first mixed panel was drawn, and since they began jury service several women have asked for a "powder room."

The proposal for a longing room for them was sent to Samuel Levy, Manhattan Borough President, on May 27, Mr. Ahern revealed, and when it comes back with Mr. Levy's approval, it will be sent to the budget director for a final decision on an appropriation to cover the cost of the new installation. This, it was said, was confidently expected.

Group Hospitalization Service Seeks Charter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 1—The Capital Hospital Service, which proposes to undertake group hospitalization service in this community, has applied for a charter to the Dauphin County Court, marking the second application of the kind made in this state, the Hospital Service Association of Pittsburgh being the first.

Under the plan, the service will be granted to groups of employed persons and their dependents, each subscriber paying 75 cents a month. Subscription will provide a maximum of 21 days of hospital care each year. Wives of workers may be enrolled for 40 cents a month and those under 19 years will be rated at 5 cents a day.

Power Concerns Win Right To Appeal Santee Decision

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 1 (AP)—Judge J. Lyles Glenn of United States District Court, signed an order yesterday permitting three power companies to appeal from his recent decision upholding the validity of the $37,500,000 Santee-Cooper power and navigation project for which the PWA agreed to provide funds.

Attorneys for the companies said they would ask the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., tomorrow for a temporary restraining order to prevent beginning of construction pending a final decision by the Supreme Court.

Labor Stages LaGuardia Rally In Pledge of War on Tammany

(Continued from Page 1)

Guardia for re-election and with the single objective of promoting the welfare of all the people in the community."

There were other battles ahead of the party in 1938 and 1940, Mr. Hillman said, but it was "without dogmatic political limitations and determined to do all the good it can right now."

Mr. Hillman then paid a striking tribute to the special rackets prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey, candidate for New York District Attorney on the LaGuardia slate and whose reception was second only to that accorded the Mayor and Mr. Seabury, declaring that Mr. Dewey had made a "splendid contribution to the community and to labor."

"No honest labor organization has anything to fear from him," he said. "The sooner the other kind are put in their proper place, the better for organized labor."

Bars Presidential Talk

Mayor LaGuardia opened his address with a disclaimer of the introduction by Luigi Antonini, labor leader and chairman of the meeting, with reference to recent newspaper discussion of the Mayor as presidential timber. He was interested only in the nomination he was now formally accepting, the Mayor said, although he knew "some people who would give me any job to get me out of City Hall."

"This is not my first campaign," he continued, "and I haven't any illusions about it. We can't win the election in Carnegie Hall or any other hall. Let's get busy. The Mayor can't do it all, and I must depend upon the intelligent people who want good government.

"You can't vote unless you register—and registration starts next Monday. It is the duty of every citizen interested in this fight to get his friends, neighbors and mother-in-law to register. Then, under our form of city government we need a united and harmonious Board of Estimate. Look out for that.

"We are going to be called a lot of names. But we have not only got the politicians groggy, we've got them worried; we've got them licked. They can't come back."

The Mayor stated with emphasis his "one great satisfaction: that of demonstrating that it is possible to have clean, honest government in New York City."

"I don't have to call anybody any names," he said. "I don't have to characterize anyone. They can do that for themselves better than I can. I have cut off their income, not only from the City Hall treasury, but from the system of racketeering they fostered. I have cleaned out the slot machines. One of their great advisers who sat in their councils, Charles ("Lucky") Luciano, the super-gangster, was sent to Sing Sing. Do you wonder they don't want me re-elected?"

He took particular pleasure in this meeting, the Mayor continued, because there was "so much new here."

"A party in its infancy has demonstrated great strength," he said. "Throwing every possible selfish interest aside, it has lined up for the cause of good government in the City of New York. I don't think American history can record any such devotion to public interest as this party has shown in its short career. Incidentally, the same people who were glad to get your support a year ago in this city are now calling you 'reds.' You were 'buddies' last year."

He had no need to make an appeal to a labor audience, the Mayor held, saying that his "understanding of labor for the past 30 years speaks for itself" and that labor's understanding of him was such it did not expect anything it was not entitled to under the law.

"I make no special promises, no exaggerated campaign talks," he concluded. "All I say to the people of New York is: I made my pledge four years ago. Look at your city now. If you want it, you can have it."

Seabury Drafted to Speak

Mr. Seabury, an unscheduled speaker, but drafted by the audience, praised the LaGuardia "magnificent record of public achievement," but warned that citizens had "the same enemy to fight as four years ago, with the difference that it is operating behind a different mask." Also, he continued, the Democratic nominee in "dragging the 'red' herring across the horizon," appeared to become a "society-saver."

"What is Mr. Mahoney going to save society from?" he asked. "The best Mayor not only that New York City has ever had, but any American city.

"Who is he going to save society for? That fine old Columbian order which was founded soon after the American Revolution as a charitable organization and whose members certainly believed that charity commenced at home in Tammany Hall.

Dewey Reviews Record

Mr. Dewey's speech reviewed his experience in wiping out major rackets in New York City, defining them as "obstacles to industrial peace, permitted and indeed fostered, by a succession of machine-controlled district attorneys who neither knew nor wished to understand the problem of industrial progress."

"With your help," he said, "we shall go forward to industrial and economic peace under a city which represents all the people to a new day of progressive municipal government."

Other Labor Party speakers were Joseph D. McGoldrick, candidate for comptroller; Newbold Morris, candidate for president of the city council; candidates for borough president in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Kings; George Backer, candidate for representative from the Seventeenth Congressional District; four candidates for the council and Alex Rose, party secretary and campaign director.

Mr. Antonini, giving the keynote, declared the issue of the election was prevention of the return of "a greedy and self-seeking clique to control of city affairs."

"Tammany hopes to stage a comeback in the expectation that voters have forgotten its regime of spoils, corruption, tin boxes and bargain counter patronage," he said. "We are here to proclaim that the memory of our citizens is long, and that the old Tammany stench still lingers in our nostrils and that we are dedicated to the pledge that it shall never again befoul the administration of municipal government in this greatest city of the world."

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Once Fierce Raiders of Plains, Apaches Are Now Cattlemen; White Man's Vision Credited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOBE, Ariz.—There are more ways than the traditional frontier method of making a "good Indian" out of the Apache. Another way is to make a cattleman out of him.

Today Apaches are breeders of Herefords, rangemen whose business never takes them farther off their reservation than is necessary to drive those roving grazers back where they belong. They co-operate in an annual spring roundup as enthusiastically as their grandfathers ever cooperated in a night attack on an emigrant train. They argue with cattle buyers as fiercely as their forebears ever argued over battle plans around a council fire.

Because their reservation is their range, and theirs exclusively, the Apaches are prosperous and too busy about their own affairs to be a menace to the peace or property of white neighbors.

The wealthy, powerful white men's "cow spreads" that once grazed 40,000 cattle on the Apache reservation of 1,614,240 acres have been banished. In their place 530 Indian stockmen graze 25,000 animals of their own, sell 5000 to 6000 steers a year for a gross of $160,000 to $200,000. When time and the CCC have repaired some of the damage wrought by the white men's overstocking, the reservation will support an estimated 35,000 cattle.

One Man's Persistence

All this has come about largely through the foresight and persistence of one man, James B. Kitch.

In 1914 Mr. Kitch, then superintendent of the Fort Peck Indian Agency in Montana, arrived at San Carlos, headquarters for the Apache Agency. He came to buy bulls for his Montana Indians, for he had heard that the Apache agency had a small herd of purebred Herefords.

What Mr. Kitch observed and learned at San Carlos surprised him, set up in his mind a train of thought that was to have momentous results. He saw that the Apache reservation was natural cattle country—200,000 acres of rolling hills and mesa, 400,000 acres of mesa uplands, the rest mountains where forests and canyons produced abundant forage. It belonged to the Apaches but it was not being used by or for the Apaches.

In the early 90's, after the last Apache had laid down his arms and terminated 50 years of vicious frontier warfare, the reservation set aside for the tribe attracted attention of white cattlemen. The Chiricahua Cattle Company obtained from the Indian Bureau a permit to graze 2000 cows, but soon its herds numbered at least 12,000. Similar permits were obtained by the Double Circle, Bar F Bar, Cross S and Bryce-Mattice outfits. At first they paid nothing, then low fees were imposed. At the time of Kitch's visit those fees, covering grazing rentals on 1,080,000 acres, amounted to $80,000 a year.

Not Farming Country

This meant about $40 for each Apache, dispensed as rations and clothing by the agency. Even an Apache needed more of an income than that. They did a little farming, but they are not farmers, and the reservation isn't farming country except for a few unimportant spots. The Indians sold baskets and other handiwork to tourists, but were too far off the main routes for that trade to be important. A few of them worked as cowboys for the white "renters" and made "good hands" if not "top hands" after they learned the rudiments of handling cattle. Their intimate knowledge of the country made them especially valuable to employers in wild, rough districts.

It must also be admitted that some of them stole a good bit. The requirement that they remain on the reservation was impossible of enforcement. They butchered stock out in the hills, made night forays upon the fields of white settlers, looted cabins left unguarded. Probably they were blamed for many thefts they never committed, but the reputation of "them thievin' Apaches" was not very high.

Stories that the Apaches resented the use of their reservation by cattle men, planned how they could use it themselves if they had the chance, are exaggerated. If they perceived the opportunity they did little about it. But James B. Kitch did something about it, although it took him nine years to get started. Through all that time he pleaded with the Indian Bureau, badgered his superiors, to get the Apaches started in the cattle business.

In 1923, Commissioner Charles Burke yielded to the persistent Kitch. "All right, you may be superintendent at San Carlos," he consented. "Make cattlemen out of them if you can."

Protest From Whites

The following year, Mr. Kitch refused to renew the Cross S lease on the Ash Flat range. There was a great to-do about the rights of white men being invaded. Protests were filed at Washington. Superintendent Kitch stood firm and he was sustained. The Cross S cattle were moved away. Apaches moved in breeding stock supplied to them from the agency herd.

As the years went on, the other big "spreads" were forced to vacate. Many a bitter controversy was fought through, and several lawsuits, before the Kitch objective was accomplished with the removal of the last white-owned outfit, the Double Circle. One of several Double Circle herds driven to Calva, a railroad station 40 miles west of Safford, numbered 2800 and was heralded as probably the last drive of that magnitude that will ever be seen in Arizona.

The year 1927 was a critical one in the Kitch program. By that time the Indians had 5500 cows old enough to be mothers and Mr. Kitch estimated that there would be a "calf crop" of over 3000. The situation demanded a co-operative roundup such as the white cattlemen had been holding every spring.

"Now will they prove that they are real cattlemen, or will they just piddle along and try to handle their herds individually and miss most of the calves?" the superintendent wondered.

He said not a word, waiting for the Indians to make the first move. One day a committee came to him and asked for supplies for a "chuck wagon."

Mr. Kitch smiled, issued the food and equipment. The first Apache roundup was on. The Indians worked together like veterans, branded 31,117 calves. They are still working together, at roundups and in between. By comparison with former standards they are wealthy. The Apaches are no longer "thievin' redskins," but hard-working, respected stockmen.

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Bar Group Asks Hearings on All Court Nominees

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 1 (AP)—Seeking to compromise a heated fight over the Justice Black question, the American Bar Association's resolutions committee urged today that the Senate establish a rule requiring a "full hearing" on the fitness of every nominee for judicial office.

The committee offered the resolution for debate and action in the bar's assembly. It omitted all reference to efforts to have the association condemn membership in a secret, oath-bound order as incompatible with the position of Supreme Court Justice.

Text of Resolution

The resolution read:

"Resolved that the American Bar Association petition the Senate of the United States to establish a rule requiring every nomination for julicial office to be referred to an appropriate committee and providing that such committee shall in every instance afford a full hearing upon matters touching the fitness and qualification of the nominee for the judicial office.

"And be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary of the American Bar Association to the vice-president of the United States with the request that it be laid before ——— on the first day of the next session of Congress."

Action by both the Assembly and the House of Delegates today, since this is the closing day of the convention, would be necessary to make the resolution the official expression of the bar.

Curb on U. S. Boards Asked

Arthur T. Vanderbilt—who taught night classes in Newark, N. J., to work his way through law school—became head of the American Bar Association today and immediately rallied lawyers to the task of "improving the administration of justice."

The No. 1 problem confronting the bar, said the 49-year-old successor to Frederick H. Stinchfield of Minneapolis in his first speech to the association after taking office, is the "unparalleled growth of our administrative tribunals and the executive justice administered by them."

He referred to governmental agencies and boards which "have been called upon to take over problems which the legislatures have neither the time, the knowledge nor the technical skill to handle."

Criticizing the power centered in some administrative boards, he said: "I am concerned with one body making the rules of the game, playing the game as one of the teams and acting as umpire at the same time."

A Teacher at N. Y. U.

Mr. Vanderbilt was nominated to head the Bar Association by the House of Delegates last winter. He was the only candidate. Essentially a trial lawyer, he teaches administrative law in New York University's Law School and has been counsel of Essex County, N. J., since 1922.

Head of New Jersey's Judicial Council created in 1929, he sponsored constitutional amendments before the State Legislature which would provide for modernized organization of the state's highest courts. He is married and has five children. His home is in Newark.

Mr. Vanderbilt told the association today that the legal profession's first interest should be the welfare of the public, and he outlined what he termed the bar's major problems.

"What of judicial selection?" he asked. "In some states the problem is acute. The ultimate answer depends upon an enlightened public intelligence and a militant bar, but while we are awaiting that millennium much study must be given to methods of judicial selection."

Studio Switching Barred To Freddie Bartholomew

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 1 (AP)—Freddie Bartholomew, 13-year-old pawn in a bitter salary fight, was prohibited by a court order Sept. 29 from working for any movie studio except Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

The temporary injunction against the young English star will be effective until trial of M-G-M's suit to make it permanent.

Freddie's aunt, Miss Myllicent Bartholomew, previously sought to void his contract, running until 1941. She said he had offers of $7500 a week from rival producers, although M-G-M was paying him only $1100.

Reading Through the Covers

International

Miss Eva F. Smith
On Day of Retirement as Inspector in U. S. Customs Service

Enough Said If Smuggler Pays Fine, Retiring Customs Officer Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—It was a very daring step for a woman to take in 1891, but Eva F. Smith of Mansfield, Ohio, who at the time had been taking lessons in painting at Cooper Union, wrote to President Harrison, asking him for a position in the customs service "just for the summer."

Yesterday morning Miss Smith, 46 years in the service, and a customs inspector since 1899, met the incoming steamship Normandie, of the French Line, cast her usual shrewd look over the women passengers, reminded herself that this bracelet or that ring had been through her hands before, wasn't fooled for an instant by any declaration that she read, and ended her day by retiring from the service.

She must have had many experiences—laughable, tragic, important, trifling—during her years in the Government service, but Miss Smith persists in cloaking them as well as her own name does herself. The Customs Service is part of the Secret Service, she says, and the events should remain secret, with no extra penalty of public reproach for women who have paid their fines for attempting to smuggle.

Not only has the business side of Miss Smith's life been colorful. She has collected and worn feathers and plumes of exotic birds for years; she has acquired a number of lorgnettes of gold, platinum and silver, and she has lived in Carnegie Hall ever since it was built, having for some months to climb a stepladder to get from the tenth floor to her apartment on the eleventh floor.

Miss Smith's retirement was but one of several in the customs service today and yesterday. Others who closed the book in this department of government work were:

Robert Behr, deputy surveyor of customs, who, having reached the automatic retirement age of 70 years, retired today after 45 years of service; Lemuel W. Bean, assistant supervising customs agent, who has been with the bureau for 42 years; Andrew F. Dalton, station inspector, who has been in the service 45 years; James E. Christie of Nyack, a clerk in the liquidation division with 45 years' service, and John Brown of Brooklyn, who has been with the department nearly 50 years.

Japan's 'Big Push' Halted

SHANGHAI, Oct. 1 (AP)—Japanese admitted their "big push" had been halted along almost the whole length of the 25-mile front stretching northwest from the Shanghai North Station. A Japanese army spokesman claimed the only change was midway between Liuhong and Lotien on the western flank where Japanese infantry had advanced 700 yards and was fighting for possession of the marshy shores along winding Tiching Creek.

In North China, however, the spokesman declared Japanese forces had occupied Shohsien, strategic point on the inner Great Wall in Shansi Province, and were pushing to the south against Taiyuanfu, capital of the Province. In Hopei Province on the North China front, the spokesman said, Chinese have 300,000 men along the railroads running from Peiping to Hankow and Tientsin to Nanking.

Mayor O. K. Yui of Greater Shanghai described the continuous rain of shells on the Chinese positions in Chapei as "like pouring water on a duck's back. When the bombardment begins, our soldiers just retire to their underground burrows like moles and stay there playing Mah Jong until the shelling ceases. Then they jump out again like ferrets and attack the oncoming Japanese infantry until the enemy retires."

Six weeks of relentless war, fire and pillage has converted Shanghai into a series of shattered buildings and charred churches, schools and temples.

The latest instance of this vast war destructiveness is the great industrial and waterfront district of Pootung, just across the Whangpoo River from Shanghai's Bund. Pootung has met the same fate as the Kiangwan Civic Center, Woosung and Chapei.

A survey of this once prosperous district today disclosed an appalling spectacle of devastation. Vast areas of wharves, warehouses, docks, cotton mills, factories, silk filatures and other industrial establishments have been demolished by shells, razed by flames or pillaged. Countless blocks of the Chinese residential district inland from the waterline are just great urns of ashes.

Standing unharmed like lighthouses in a sea of destruction are a number of important American properties such as the Dollar Line warehouses and wharves, the General Motors docks and the British-American Tobacco Company's factory.

The great Japanese-owned cotton mills, warehouses, wharves and steamship landings are blackened, burned-out shells of steel and masonry—victims of Japan's own naval, aerial and artillery forces who wasted the area in an effort to blast out the Chinese snipers, machine gun nests and artillery batteries.

Despite the devastation, Pootung swarms with Chinese troops who have literally honey-combed the district with bombproof dugouts sunk deep into the earth and reinforced with steel girders and timber from the partially ruined Japanese factories.

Japanese Admit Attack On South China Junks

TOKYO, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Navy Ministry admitted today that Japanese warships attacked Chinese junks in South China waters. (A number of junks have been reported sunk and several hundred persons drowned under shelling by Japanese warcraft.)

The attacks, the Ministry's statement declared, were necessary in self-defense.

"It must be understood that there are many kinds of junks, some of the larger types which are armed with cannons, also with rifles, pistols and machine guns," the statement read.

Society Opposes 'isms'

DURHAM, N. C., Oct. 1 (AP)—Resolutions adopted by the national convention of the Patriotic Order Sons of America here yesterday criticized "foreign isms" and called for legal punishment for organizations advocating the overthrow of the government.

N. Y. Relief—$1,155,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Economic distress was so widespread in New York State between Nov. 1, 1931, and June 30, 1937, that 5,000,000 persons, or 40 per cent of the population, received public aid, the emergency Relief Administration reveals in its final report here today.

The remaining 60 per cent of the New York state population, according to the bureau, paid $90 each in federal, state and local taxes to help support persons on relief during the period of five years and eight months.

Disbanded on June 30, when its functions were assumed by the New York State Department of Social Welfare, the Emergency Relief Administration reported that 70 per cent of the persons on relief had left the assistance rolls before its jurisdiction over the needy was ended by an act of the Legislature.

The financial burden of supporting, at one time or another, 5,000,000 persons amounted to $1,155,000,000 during the existence of the administration, the report said. Expenditures averaged $230 a person.

At the peak of the unemployment emergency, 2,000,000 persons were receiving aid—one out of every six persons in the state, it was said. This high level in the demand for assistance was maintained during the winter of 1934 and the summer of 1935.

"From the spring of 1936, the ebb of relief need has been of dramatic proportions," the report says. "This reduction in numbers on relief—taking place like the increase of previous years through a turn-over, a daily withdrawal from the rolls of those no longer in need, a daily addition of those with resources gone—left approximately 660,000 men, women and children supported wholly or in part by home relief on June 30, 1937."

Many who left the relief rolls did so to accept employment with the Works Progress Administration, however, and the agency reported that the total number supported by home relief and the WPA at the end of the organization's existence was estimated at approximately 1,500,000.

Of the 5,000,000 persons assisted, nearly 2,000,000 were children, according to the report. This group of dependents was described as 60 per cent of the children in New York State.

Chinese Farmers Bear Big Share Of School Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—Education in China is too expensive, schools are insufficient, unevenly developed and wrongly distributed, and educational tax burdens are unequitably spread, in the opinion of Dr. C. P. Cheng, director of the Research Institute of the Central Political Institute here. In a speech before one of the capital's service organizations, Dr. Cheng analyzed the main weaknesses of the present educational system.

Dr. Cheng pointed out that in China the state now spends an average of $17.57 annually on each kindergarten student, $114.78 on each senior middle school student, $142.18 on each vocational school student and $630 on each university student. These figures exclude the money expended by parents. In order to give their sons a reasonable chance at education, he said, many families in the rural areas are selling the land on which they scrape out an existence.

Thirty per cent of China's children of school age are not enrolled, principally due to the fact that educational facilities are still insufficient. Although there have been heavy increases in the number of students in China, the emphasis is still put in the wrong place, Dr. Cheng feels. Whereas the number of college and university students has increased by 100 per cent during the past decade or so, primary school students have increased by only 12 per cent.

China's modern schools are concentrated in cities, despite the fact that it is three times more expensive to operate a school in a city than in rural areas. Dr. Cheng showed that in the Province of Hupeh, for example, 60 per cent of the schools in the Province are concentrated in the three principal cities, the remaining 40 per cent being spread out over 70 districts throughout the Province.

Yet it is the farmers who bear the lion's share of China's educational tax burdens. Of the billion dollars spent annually on education in China, 56.9 per cent is paid by the farmers, 23.9 per cent by landholders, and only the remaining 15.4 per cent by business men and others. This distribution appears even less equitable if the fact is taken into consideration that the high cost virtually prohibits the poorer farming classes from indulging in the luxury of a formal education.

In Dr. Cheng's opinion the situation calls for the adoption of a more rational and equitable taxation system along the lines of income and property taxes.

Historic Sites Of Indian-White Relations Marked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Indian and white man have united in Rochester to mark out for posterity the historic sites that recall the later days of their relations.

At the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, headed by Dr. Arthur C. Parker, full-blooded Iroquois, Indian and Caucasian scholars are collaborating on manuscripts for regional histories, reproducing Indian fetishes and insignia and constructing life-size and miniature reproductions of early Indian life in Western New York.

New York state, aided by historical societies, is marking out the trails once trod by LaSalle and the early French missionaries, who first established commerce with the Indians on the shores of Lake Ontario. In Ellison Park, a Monroe County public preserve, the site of the pioneer village of Tryon, where white men bartered with the Indians, will be dedicated as a memorial to both races.

On their own initiative, western New York Indians are conducting a summer-long festival commemorating the 350th anniversary of the French General Denonville, who sought unsuccessfully to conquer the tribes along Lake Ontario and the Finger Lakes. Battle sites, ancient encampments and scenes of early trading are being marked with monuments which both white and Indian folk are dedicating.

Richmond PWA Figured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The PWA has expended $1,155,900 in the form of grants and loans as financial aid for 12 projects in Richmond, total costs of which amount to $2,437,000, Sheridan P. Gorman, state PWA director, announced. Of the total expended, $999,200 was in outright grants; the remaining $156,700 in loans.

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Talents of Spanish Refugees Utilized in Bayonne Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BAYONNE, France—The picturesque port of Bayonne has been a funnel opening out onto the Bay of Biscay, through which thousands of refugees have poured into France from near-by Spain.

Lately the French Government has adopted a new policy, and nearly all Spaniards seeking refuge in France have been bundled immediately back into Spain. The refugees have been given the choice of returning to "Red" or "White" Spain, according to their political sympathies.

Even though a large number of refugees have been deported, and the influx had been practically checked, there has still been a big problem remaining. This problem of handling the thousands of refugees still in France has been taken on by the Government and the local authorities in a manner that deserves praise.

Sent to Camps

From Bayonne the vast majority of the refugees have been sent to various camps all over the country—north of the Loire, for the most part, to prevent any incidents that might have arisen if the refugees had been left in large numbers near the frontier. Bayonne itself, however, has kept its share and is caring for them.

Under the shade of scores of magnificent old plane trees in a spacious court, hundreds of children have been playing happily. Inside the rambling old building that was once a military barracks, hundreds more men and women have been busily at work.

Busy-ness: that is the key to the obvious success with which the refugee problem has been handled here. More than 1300 men, women and children have been housed and fed and kept reasonably contented by being kept occupied.

Self-Help Stressed

Everything for the refugees has been done by themselves. The French Government has provided 5.50 francs a day—less than 20 cents a day at the present rate of exchange—and with this the refugees have been housed, fed, clothed, amused and educated.

The secret of the system is that among the refugees were men of almost every trade and profession. There were carpenters and mechanics who went to work at once and transformed the barracks into a reasonably comfortable establishment. There was a hotel proprietor of Irun who acted as chef and organized a kitchen which turns out very appetizing meals, with meat three or four times a week.

The carpenters soon fixed up a barber shop, where a genuine Spanish barber is kept busy, as well as his apprentice. For part of the system is that every worker shall have his apprentice or apprentices drawn from the boys in their late 'teens.

All the children have been going "to school." They are taught in classrooms right in the refuge center by teachers who came from Spain as refugees. The younger children have reading, writing and arithmetic, and lessons in Spanish and French. For the older children, there is a "high school" of about 100 pupils where classes are held three times a week in chemistry, physics, higher mathematics, geography, Latin, French and Spanish.

There is a store where the refugees are supplied, free of charge, with clothes or with material to make clothes. The clothes for the children—all very attractive—are made by the mothers and older sisters. Everywhere one sees the women knitting scarves or socks or suits for the babies. The wool and needles are supplied by the "store," all out of the 5 francs 50 a day.

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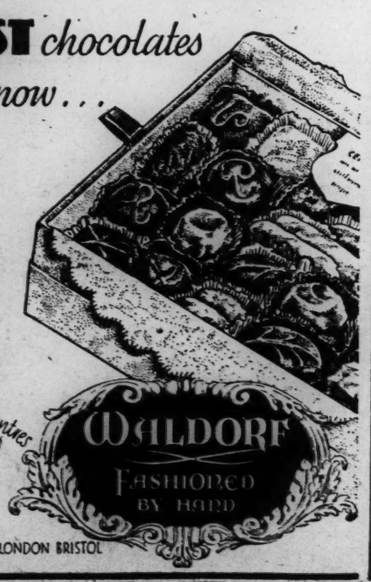

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American and Canadian Clergy Back Protestant World Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Protestant churches aligned with the World Conference on Faith and Order and the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, both inter-denominational bodies, have formed a "united front" to build a World Council of Churches, it was announced here today.

Preliminary action looking to American participation in the World council and to set up a joint committee and a single executive for the World Conference on Faith and Order and the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work was had when nearly 75 religious leaders representing 28 denominations from the United States and Canada held an all-day meeting at the George Washington Hotel here yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, retired president of the Princeton Theological Seminary, was named as temporary president of the joint organization and it was decided to elect 10 American and two Canadian delegates to the world council, which is a development of proposals made at the Oxford and Edinburgh summer conferences. The council is scheduled to meet in the Netherlands next May.

"These two movements—the World Conference and the Universal Christian Council—which have hitherto lived harmoniously, yet separately, are now joining forces in the taking of such steps as will result in a World Council of Churches," Dr. Stevenson said. "In the council the American section will have a very large and influential part. We have achieved a measure of unity among the different denominations represented by these groups."

The Rev. Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, executive secretary of the Universal Christian Council, saw the "united front" to build a World Council of Churches as "indicative of the way the impulse to Christian unity is finding expression."

"Even to have suggested this joint action a year ago would have met with wide doubt as to its practicability," he said, "yet today we find unanimity that is of extreme significance to the entire Christian world."

Dr. Stevenson and the Rev. Dr. William Adams Brown, formerly of Union Theological Seminary, were named to carry on the work of the joint committee and an executive committee of 14—seven from each group—also was approved. The work of this committee will be to smooth out organization details.

Hartford Truckmen Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 1—Heavy freight trucks rolled out of long-silent Hartford terminals today and policemen turned from watching pickets to directing traffic as a 24-day strike of union truck drivers came virtually to an end.

Yielding on their demand for a closed shop and agreeing with employers to submit all other points to arbitration, freight drivers for large trucking companies voted yesterday to go back to work. The freight drivers were the core of the union organization and the mainspring of the truckers' strike. Drivers for wholesale produce, fruit, grocery, meat, drug and furniture companies, still on strike, are expected to reach agreements soon.

The freight drivers and their employers will start arbitration of wage and hour demands with the understanding that wages will in no case be set at lower rates than are paid in Bridgeport and New Haven. That means a 5 cents an hour increase for the Hartford drivers. The New Haven and Bridgeport rates are 80 cents an hour for over-the-road men, 65 cents an hour for local drivers and 55 cents for platform men. Hartford wages have been 75, 60 and 50 cents. Other questions involve an extension of time for the Hartford-New York haul from 6½ to eight hours and allowance of a dollar for meals on an all-day trip.

The agreement reached yesterday is essentially the same as that the union turned down two weeks ago when it was recommended by the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. It was almost point for point the same proposal the striking drivers voted down again when it was proposed by Mayor T. J. Spellacy of Hartford one week ago.

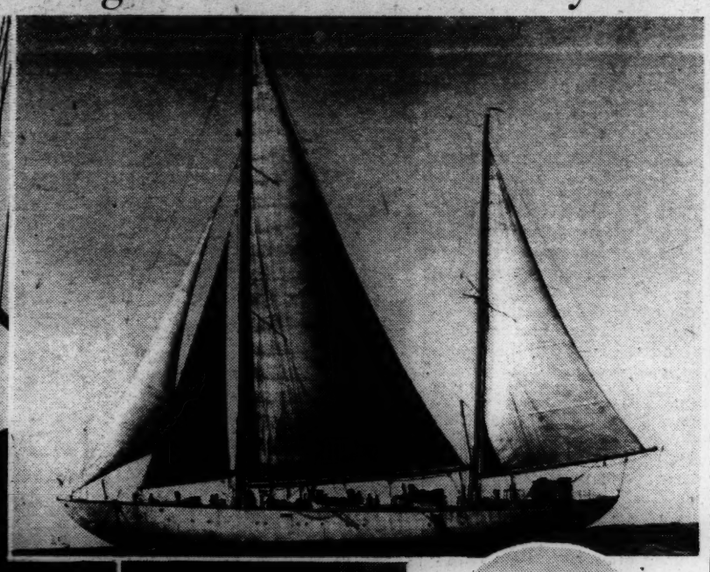
At the start of negotiations the drivers demanded an increase in wages of 10 cents an hour. The employers offered five. Several times during the strike the employers offered to submit to arbitration all matters except the closed shop. Although the larger employers operate with what amounts to a closed-shop policy and hire none but union drivers, they refused flatly to write the closed shop into their contracts or to submit the question to an arbitration board.

Presidential Aspiration? Hull Smilingly Says No

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull smilingly disclaimed Sept. 29 any aspirations to the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1940.

His attention was called at his press conference to a recent speech by Karl A. Crowley, Post Office Department solicitor, endorsing him for the nomination.

Fishing for Clues to the Origin of the Sea's Vast Canyons



By a Staff Photographer

The Ship

Above—Night View on the Atlantis of the Oceanographic Institute of Woods Hole, Mass. Upper Right—The Atlantis by Daylight

The Leader
Dr. Henry C. Stetson

The Skipper
Capt. MacMurray

Fossils Fished Two Miles Down To Learn Cause of Sea Canyons

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WOODS HOLE, Mass., Oct. 1—Fishing for sedimentary rocks and fossils a mile or two beneath the surface of the sea has been one of the novel summer occupations of two successive years for the research ship Atlantis, floating laboratory of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute.

Dr. Henry C. Stetson, Harvard palaeontologist seeking to learn when and how there originated tremendous submarine valleys, rivaling in depth the Colorado Grand Canyon, had charge of operations. Instead of a pole, line and fishhooks, he used a power winch, five miles of steel cable and a basket-like dredging net with steel-pronged edge and steel mesh.

With a chart of Georges Bank before him, the navigator would halt directly over a known canyon. Over the side would go Dr. Stetson's "net," while the winch located in the hold of the ship paid out cable. Once the net struck the canyon bottom, the ship would proceed on its way, at right angles to the direction of the canyon, thus dragging the dredge up the face of the cliff.

From the fossil evidence uncovered, worm casts, mollusks or shellfish and tiny foraminifera, it has been established, according to Dr. Stetson, that the east coast canyons cannot be older than Pliocene, the period immediately preceding the Ice Age of 20,000 to 1,500,000 years ago.

Were it not for new methods of sounding the ocean botton to determine its depth, work carried on by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for the benefit of the fishing industry and in the interest of shipping, these canyons would still be poorly located indentations on the 100-fathom line of charts, instead of extremely accurately determined canyons. The sounding is accomplished by the fathometer which measures the time necessary for sound to travel from ship to ocean bottom and back again.

Such submarine canyons as those of the Hudson, Indus, Congo and Niger Rivers have been known for years and their more accurate plotting caused little excitement, but when vast canyons began turning up on continental shelves the world over, oceanographers took notice.

The theories which have been advanced to explain their origin fall into two categories, those which hold to the action of submarine currents and those which lean to stream erosion.

A Problem

Those who hold the stream-erosion theory, believing such valleys to be cut by rivers or streams, will have to explain how the borders of the continents can be raised 10,000 feet or more, or else how the ocean can be lowered an equal amount.

Dr. E. P. Shepard of the University of Illinois supposes that the polar ice caps may have been vastly greater than his hither to been supposed. He estimates their thickness might have been 20,000 feet. In order to make this possible the north polar cap would have been enlarged by a complete freezing over of the Arctic Basin, with this used as a platform on which more snow and ice could accumulate. Recent work along the Siberian Coast supports this view.

For the present, the puzzle of how the submarine canyons originated is still to be solved. There is really no satisfactory evidence to explain the extraordinary features so far uncovered. Says Dr. Stetson:

"It would appear well-nigh impossible to raise the continental margins to the amount which is required and do it uniformly over the world. On the other hand, submarine currents do not appear adequate either. Except for a better knowledge of the extent of the topographic features and for the dating of their time of formation, they are still as much a mystery as they were when first charted."

LaGuardia Asks Land Return From U. S. Without Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—New York City is going to get back without cost the parcel of City Hall Park land it deeded to the Federal Government for a post office site 70 years ago, if Mayor LaGuardia has to go to Congress for the legislation. A letter from him is before Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., today, seeking voidance of an arrangement reached between James J. Walker, while Mayor, and the late Andrew W. Mellon, when Treasury head, to bill the city $5,000,000 for recovery of the site should the federal functions for which it was surrendered no longer be carried out.

Mayor LaGuardia classifies this as "just another one of those things" he inherited from Tammany control of city affairs, and believes the law is on his side. The terms of the 1867 deed gave the city $500,000 for federal use of the site and provided for reversion of the title.

About a decade ago, the massive anachronistic edifice began to prove inadequate to house its agencies, and the agtitation for demolition gained headway, so that today a new building stands ready, a few blocks distant and the old structure awaits razing.

In his "nothing-doing" letter to Secretary Morgenthau regarding the huge price attached to the restoration of the site, the Mayor insists that the terms of the original deed stand and that "the city's interest would really be prejudiced if we gave to the Federal Government an instrument relinquishing the city's right of reversion." Attached to it, therefore, is a form authorized by the Board of Estimate to preserve the status quo for both parties "so that neither is prejudiced by reason of co-operation in our effort to beautify this area."

Blue-prints for the enlargement and landscaping of the city hall grounds with recovery of the land have been yellowing in the mayoral files, and, believing that empowering legislation will be necessary to put them in work, the Mayor feels he may have to make his plea to Congress to get early consummation of the plans.

As for the city paying to regain its lease-hold, however, the Federal Government "still owes us money from the Civil War," he declared, "for outfitting volunteer regiments on promise of reimbursement."

Issues Sought in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 1—Governmental reforms were pledged in a draft of the Democratic state platform revealed today, while Republicans took steps to avert what loomed as a floor battle when the conventions resume here next Tuesday.

The Democratic platform is prefaced by a pledge of support to President Roosevelt and calls for a "sensible reorganization of state government, a survey of relief clients, with a view to reducing costs, and election and parole reforms." The Republicans were accused of "consistently advocating" new taxes.

The Democratic labor plank pledges the party to insist upon enforcement of every labor law to protect workers. Passage of the so-called little Wagner Act is advocated.

On paroles, the platform reads:

"It is also our firm conviction that full publicity should be given to all applications for parole and that no parole should be granted without notice to the prosecutor and persons who were injured by the criminal act."

Announcement of the tentative platform of the Republicans for their campaign to elect State Senator Lester H. Clee as Governor brought prompt attack from his defeated primary opponent, State Senator Powell. Mr. Powell submitted proposed planks to the committee at the convention on Tuesday last dealing with relief, labor relations and education. None of these was included in the committee's report.

Mr. Powell's letter of objection to State Senator Robert C. Hendrickson, platform committee chairman, described omission of his planks as a clear violation of law.

"I am sure it was done by design," he asserted, "inasmuch as all of the planks which I submitted were on sheets of paper stapled together, and each plank closely followed the other."

His intention to carry his grievance to the floor of the convention, when it reconvenes on Tuesday to adopt the platform was indicated in his added comment:

"In view of the gross violation of the law by your committee, I now reserve the right to present my proposals on the floor of the convention next Tuesday, together with other amendments which I feel will strengthen the platform."

Mr. Powell condemned the tentative draft submitted to delegates as not rising above "those colorless platforms which have been produced by our convention for so many years."

Germany Outlaws Synod Seminars And Study Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 1—The Confessional Synod, or opposition in the German Protestant Church, has received another severe blow through an order closing its theological seminars and banning theological courses organized in various parts of the Reich, especially in the West, since the opposition churches considered the ordinary Protestant theological courses were too much under National Socialist influence politically and culturally.

The new order issued yesterday by Herr Heinrich Himmler, head of all Germany's police, was based upon a decree of Feb. 28, 1933, for "defence of the nation and state." That decree which was signed by President von Hindenburg immediately after the Reichstag fire is one which enabled the present regime to stamp out ruthlessly all opposition, since it suspended freedom of the press, rights of assembly and secrecy of letters and gave the police the right of search without warrant.

Opened Anti-Red Drive

It was the first effective step in the ruthless war against Communism which was promised four years ago and has been faithfully kept.

By application of this decree to the Protestant opposition organization the National Socialist regime has shown once more that it is determined to fight the church opposition as enemies of the "nation and state," that it is a hindrance to realization of totalitarian ideals over the church as well as everything else in the Third Reich.

Though little has been heard about developments in relations between the state and the Protestant Church during the past few months, this should not be considered as indicating any improvement.

Elections Not Yet Held

Dr. Martin Niemöller, leader of the opposition, whose trial was suddenly postponed last August, is still under arrest and there appears to be no certainty when he will be tried.

The Protestant Church elections which Reichsführer Hitler decreed last February would be organized on a "completely free" basis, have still not been held. That decree is taken as a confession of National Socialist failure to make German Protestantism conform to its Weltanschauung, and in intervening months little has happened to indicate any weakening in opposition attitude.

Regarding relations between the state and the Roman Catholic Church, the impression generally in church circles here is that Premier Mussolini's visit is not likely to affect the situation. Even if the matter was discussed between these two totalitarian leaders, it is clear that no decision was reached since National Socialists regard this issue solely as the internal affair of the Third Reich.

Bahamas Called No Tax Shelter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 — Wealthy Americans who seek to escape the burden of taxation through organization of personal corporations in foreign countries are not encouraged to find such protection in the Bahamas, according to James H. Jarrett, Acting Governor, who is here in connection with a development program for the islands and to confer with government officials in Washington regarding better trade relations with the United States.

Mr. Jarrett held that the Bahamas did not benifit materially from offering a haven to tax-dodging Americans and that the insular government would co-operate with the United States in handling the situation.

The expansion program in the islands involves an expenditure of $500,000 for improvements to water works, sanitary facilities, electric light and power and the telephone system, he said. In addition, plans are under way for better communication facilities between New York and Nassau.

Limited inter-island transportation services available at present are to be remedied with the establishment of airplane transportation among the larger inhabited islands of the 20 units making up the Bahamas. Mr. Jarrett hopes that the lesser islands, some of which are uninhabited, can be included in this system.

By providing quick transportation among the islands, he held, the Bahamas would be made more attractive to the sportsmen and vacationists from the United States, who provide a lucrative tourist traffic.

Sisal, sponges and tropical agricultural products are important sources of revenue for the Bahamans, and Mr. Jarrett thought Americans should buy more of these commodities, since trade with the United States is three times as heavy as with any other foreign country.

The islands are looking forward to heavy tourist traffic during the 1937-1938 season, according to the Acting Governor, who reported that 75 cruise trips already had been scheduled. Thousands of visitors also will arrive by airplane and boat from near-by Florida, he said.

Florida's Ban On Slot Machine Put Into Effect

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Oct. 1 (AP)—Florida clamped the lid on slot machines last night, two years after they were legalized and taxed by the Legislature. A new law prohibiting operation became effective at midnight, but the state Supreme Court overruled, for a time at least, a section authorizing seizure of machines in storage or in transit.

The net result is that owners cannot operate machines, but they can store them in warehouses and move them out of the state if they act within a "reasonable time" allowed in the court's decree. The Supreme Court's decision came six hours before the midnight deadline. Without it, sheriffs and others could have seized machines tomorrow even though they were in storage.

Operation of a slot machine now is punishable by a fine ranging from $250 to $5000, or imprisonment from three months to five years, with the higher penalties provided for third and subsequent violations of the law.

Some 12,500 machines operated during the past two years under licenses authorized by the 1935 legislature. There were estimates that the play totaled as much as $100,000,000 a year. Members of the 1937 legislature gave this figure. The license fee was $120 a year for each machine. The state received half of this, and half went to counties and cities. The state collected $1,053,000.

Fifty of the 67 counties voted in local option elections last year to outlaw the machines, but the Supreme Court said they could not be put out until their licenses expired or the legislature repealed the legalizing law.

When it passed the prohibitory act on May 29, the 1937 legislature provided it would become effective when licenses expired tonight. All law enforcement officials are directed by the act to confiscate machines in operation tomorrow and afterward and prosecute violators of the law. In addition, each citizen is given authority to file injunction actions to close up places in which a slot machine is played.

New York Property Assessments Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—New York City's real estate assessments for 1938 are $16,087,629,017, or $195,414,285 higher than the final figures on which this year's taxes are based, according to the tentative list announced today by William Stanley Miller, president of the department of taxes and assessments. The tentative total is made up of assessed valuation of $14,641,000,000 for ordinary real estate, and $1,447,000,000 for utility properties, in round figures.

Mr. Miller denied that high tax bills were driving industry out of the city, characterizing this as an "exploded myth."

The Equitable Building at No. 120 Broadway heads the 1938 list with a valuation of $29,000,000. Just $1,000,000 below it is the RCA Building in Rockefeller Center. The Empire State Building, assessed at $27,500,000, has third place. This year it was second. Its valuation has not been changed. The assessors cut $100,000 off the valuation of the New York Stock Exchange, which is set down for $19,300,000.

Mr. Miller, in his report, declares that assessments on "ordinary" real real estate—that is, holdings not owned by corporations—have shown a reduction of $2,592,048,896 during the LaGuardia Mayoralty.

Kosher Meat Shops Protest Price Rise

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Rejecting peace overtures by city officials, the Federation of Kosher Butchers said 5000 Kosher shops would close at sundown today in a "shutdown" strike against the highest meat prices here since the World War.

William Fellowes Morgan, Commisisoner of Markets, tried futilely last night to persuade the federation to call off the strike—climax of widespread protests over rising food costs—until he could investigate charges that wholesalers were exploiting the meat scarcity.

The "strike," if effective, would curtail the meat supply of 2,500,000 Jews in the Metropolitan area. Representatives of 400 chain and individual kosher shops outside the federation, however, have announced they will oppose the shutdown. A city survey disclosed beef prices averaged 34.7 per cent higher than a year ago and that the cost of other meats also had risen substantially.

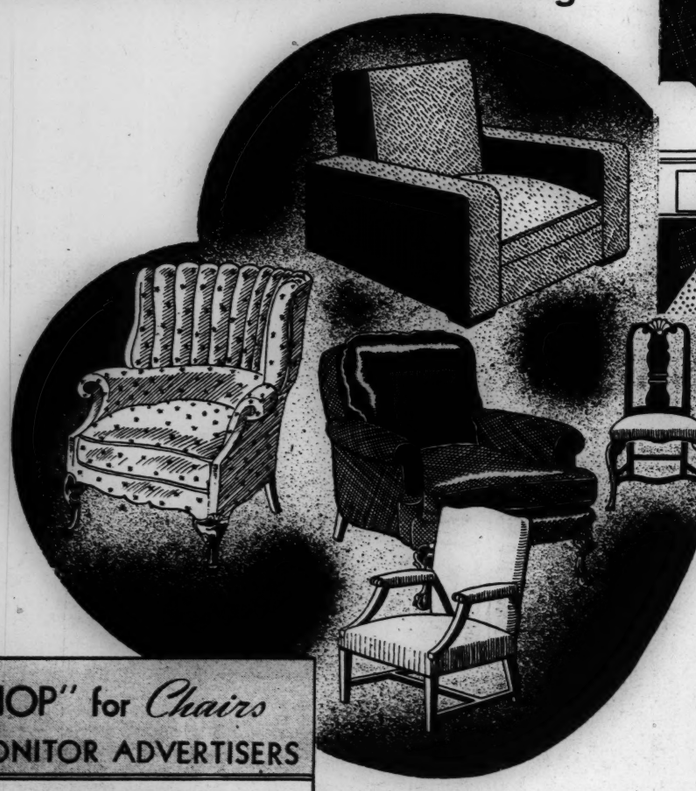
Publisher Appointed

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 1 (AP)—The retirement of Prentiss Bailey as publisher of the Utica Observer Dispatch and Utica Press and the appointment of J. David Hogue of Chicago, as his successor, was announced yesterday by Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett newspapers. Mr. Hogue was formerly publisher of the Vincennes (Ind.) Sun and the Orange (N. J.) North Jersey Courier.

Now we can afford those

New Chairs

we have needed for so long



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Susan Farmer Hampton

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to greet her friends

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Wisconsin 7-3300...Fifth Avenue at 38th

Oil Heads Muster Forces for Trial On Price-Fixing

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 1 (AP)—Captains and kings of the oil industry, accused of a price-fixing conspiracy in violation of anti-trust laws, marshalled their forces today for defense against federal prosecutors in cases which go to trial on Monday.

For a week, attorneys, oil company executives and their aides have been moving into the city and setting up offices, so their business may proceed as usual during the trial.

"We hope to be home by Christmas," prosecutors said.

In the western Wisconsin District Federal Court of Judge Patrick T. Stone, who heard Michigan's bank cases last year, 18 large oil companies, six subsidiaries, three publications and 47 individuals must answer charges of conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce, under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Conviction carries penalties of $5000 fines for companies, and similar fines or a maximum of five years' imprisonment for individuals.

Indictments returned last year after a grand jury investigation charged that the oil companies conspired to "rig" the market, so as to extract large sums from gasoline jobbers—wholesalers—and require consumers to pay artificially raised prices.

At preliminary hearings, government attorneys charged that the companies, through two buying pools, contrived to raise the price of all gasoline sold in 10 midwestern states by manipulating only 2 per cent of all the gasoline consumed in the same area.

The states were Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas.

The large companies, the Government charged, first placed all independent midwest gasoline jobbers under long-term contracts, fixing the price to them on the basis of the "spot market" in the oil fields. Then, the indictment stated, the major companies were assigned certain independent oil refiners in the spot market as "dancing partners," paying them high prices and thus causing the whole price structure to rise.

Although the defense in preliminary skirmishes challenged only validity of the indictments and jurisdiction of the court—and lost on both counts—unofficially the position of the oil men is that buying pools were fostered by the Government under the NRA oil code, and that they merely continued these efforts to bolster the market after the Supreme Court invalidated the NRA.

This position was stated briefly in an early round of the case by Harry F. Payer of Cleveland, then counsel for two trade journal defendants, who identified himself as "a New Dealer." Mr. Payer, formerly in the State Department during President Roosevelt's first term, no longer is associated with the defense, which will be directed by Col. William J. Donovan of New York, former Assistant Attorney General.

Seven special assistants to Attorney General Homer Cummings will prosecute the case.

The scope of the trial is evidenced by the mass of books and documents submitted by the Government.

Liner

(Continued from Page 1)

tons of hastily constructed and often unseaworthy freighters.

Nor did millions in ocean mail subsidies stop the decline which threatened to revive the humiliating situation in 1914 when only 500,000 tons of vessels operated in regular services in the foreign commerce of the United States.

With cancellation of ocean mail contracts, the Government embarked on a direct subsidy program under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

"For us an adequate merchant marine has to be a new merchant marine," said President Roosevelt, adding, "the answer is to build ships!"

The Maritime Commission proposes construction of 300 to 350 new vessels, 95 to be built at once to begin replacing the 442 now in international trade. More than 85 per cent of the latter will become obsolete in five years.

Period of Stagnation

Not a single ship for overseas trade was built in an American shipyard from 1922 to 1928. Still, the United States has spent nearly $1,000,000,000 on the merchant marine since 1922—and virtually lost it.

The Leviathan was no exception to the tale of losses. Built by Germany, the once "sea queen" operated as the Vaterland until interned by this Government in 1917. Rechristened, she transported 175,571 American soldiers to France and return during the World War.

Afterward, the Government spent $9,563,000 to recondition her, paid Germany a war claim of $16,688,000 for the ship and reimbursed the International Mercantile Marine $242,000 to operate her.

When the Chapman interests took over the Leviathan the Government received $1,034,000 in part payment for her—which is about all the United States ever received for its $23,000,000 pride.

Now, under the aegis of the United States Lines the biggest of American-ocean vessels is tied up at Hoboken, one of a vast fleet of "boneyard" boats, while the floating palaces of Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy ride the waves in national pride.

British metal firms offered last month to buy her for scrap iron—but Uncle Sam didn't want her towed to the Firth of Clyde shipyards and broken up for use in Great Britain's gigantic rearmament program.

Neither did he take kindly to a proposal by Gov. Blanton Winship of Puerto Rico to transform the Leviathan into a floating hotel anchored in San Juan Harbor.

It's swan-voyage is therefore yet to be sailed.

Youngest Mounts Roughest

The youngest mountains are the roughest. As time passes, erosion softens their outlines.

Ousted

Wide,World

Amin El Husseini
Grand Mufti of Jerusalem Deprived of Office by the British

Palestine Action By Britain Bans Arabs' Committee

JERUSALEM, Oct. 1 (AP)—Britain struck hard today to crush a new wave of terrorism in the Holy Land. In a sweeping offensive the Mandate authorities outlawed the Arab Higher Committee and started rounding up its influential members.

With telephone communication from the city suspended and roads heavily guarded, police carried out their large scale operations before dawn.

Silently they surrounded houses of Arab leaders and searched them one after the other. Dr. Hussein Khalidi, Mayor of Jerusalem, and Fuad Saba, secretary of the Higher Committee, were reported to have been seized and taken aboard the British cruiser Sussex at Haifa.

Leaders May Be Deported

The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, head of the Higher Committee, was deprived of his office and rumor was he had been arrested. (There was a report in Cairo that the Mufti had fled to the Mosque of Omar and defied authorities to enter and arrest him.) The manager of an Arabian bank was taken into custody.

Leaders caught in the police dragnet may be deported to Perim Island in the Red Sea.

Terrorism in this trouble-riven land, sacred alike to Jews, Christians and Arabs, reached one of its most ferocious climaxes when the British Commissioner of Galilee and his bodyguard were assassinated last Sunday at Nazareth.

All of Palestine's land frontiers were guarded and large troops detachments were on duty at Allenby Bridge and other crossings over the River Jordan.

Committee's Demands

The Mufti, Amin El Husseini, has received a $3000 annual salary from the British Government as an appointive official, the income being taken from taxes upon Moslem religious institutions.

Dressed usually in austere black gown and white turban, he is a "descendant of the Prophet Muhammad and spiritual head of all the Moslems in Palestine."

The Arab Higher Committee is an outgrowth of the terrorism of 1935 and 1936. An Arab national committee formed at Nablus in 1936 demanded Arab supremacy in the Holy Land, and other similar committees were organized in other towns.

During the general Arab strike against Jewish immigration, these committees consolidated into what became the Arab Higher Committee.

It is composed of influential Arabs, including the Mayor of Jerusalem, demands the prohibition of Jewish immigration, a halt to transfer of Arab lands to Jews, and the establishment of a national government responsible to a representative Council.

Station KIDO Is Giving Idaho NBC Programs

With Monitor Newscasters

BOISE, Idaho—Station KIDO, one of the newest affiliated stations of the National Broadcasting Company's networks, bears reminders in its call letters of the state and its role to the people of this mountainous state. For "Idaho" comes from the Indian, meaning "Light on the Mountains."

While a recent network member, KIDO is, nevertheless, a pioneer station, having been operated as KFAU by a physics class in Boise High School during 1921 and 1922. It is said to be one of the first stations west of the Mississippi to give regularly scheduled programs.

In 1928, C. G. Phillips and Frank L. Hill, owners of KORE, Eugene, Ore., acquired KIDO. During their nine years of operation the station has become a 1000-watter with 2500 watts daytime power and studios located in the Hotel Boise. Its transmitter, whose tower serves as a guide to United Air Lines planes through Boise, is located on a five-acre tract of land 4½ miles northwest of the city.

In the program field under Phillips-Hill management KIDO has evolved quite a few successful features. From its very beginning KIDO has brought the annual Music Week festival, now observed in many cities and which originated in Boise, to the State's listeners. Located in the state capital KIDO has conveyed debates from the Legislature from microphones on the floor of the Senate chamber.

Through its "Jack and Jill" Club thousands of grade school children have grown up as friends and studio participants in KIDO programs. The station is alert for the opportunities to pick up community recitals, holiday celebrations, pageants, athletic contests and other municipal affairs. The station, for instance, is said to be one of the first to pick up transmissions from the sound projection booths of motion picture theaters.

In these ways the station has tried to keep alive the pioneering spirit of this historic spot on the old Oregon Trail. (The name "Boise" is said to have originated in the exclamations of Captain Bonneville's crew of early explorers when they saw woods after desolate leagues of travel through dusty prairies.)

KIDO has a thorough schedule of news radiocasts and commentaries. It employs the daily report of United Press combined with written and telephoned Associated Press bulletins to present nine periods daily of spot news. This is rounded out by two "editorial" periods: "The Monitor Views the News" in the evening, and the station's own commentator, who presents a news summary in the early evening. These programs are all done by KIDO's news staff.

KIDO radiocasts on a frequency of 1350 kilocycles.

This is article number 122 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Oct. 6.

Utilities Lawyer Chided by F P C For Alleged Slur

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Federal Power Commission yesterday publicly reprimanded E. Edward Paxson, New York utilities lawyer, for having made a statement which it said appeared "to impugn the integrity of the commission."

The commission, acting on an oral apology delivered by Mr. Paxson himself, dropped its order that he show cause why he should not be disbarred from practice before it.

Chairman Frank R. McNinch said the main objection to a statement which Mr. Paxson had issued to the press came from the lawyer's reference to the likelihood that the commission would decide certain cases adversely, "regardless of the merits of the matter."

Mr. McNinch said the commission had resolved doubts in favor of Mr. Paxson because of his long record of "good deportment" as an attorney before it and because his ethical conduct had never before been questioned.

Heavy Walnut Crop Cuts Down the Prices

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 1 (AP)—The California Walnut Growers Association, paramount marketers of walnuts throughout the country, faced with an immense surplus in its 1937 crop, has reduced prices 1½ cents to 2 cents per pound below last year's figures.

Carlyle Thorpe, general manager for the association, said this year's crop will break all records for size, being estimated at 102,500,000 pounds, 13 per cent larger than the previous largest crop.

Ship Steering Synchronized

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Achievement of complete electrical mastery over steering steamships was announced by the Sperry Gyroscope Company Sept. 29.

The tanker Esso Bayonne came into port today after a trial with a new type of electrical steering motors. They kept the rudder, in effect, "in gear" all the time with all the ships steering wheels.

They made it possible for the first time on a commercial vessel for the helmsmen to switch instantly from one steering wheel to another, or from one steering system to another. Heretofore there has been delay.

These shifts are not infrequent for steamers have usually three steering controls. One is on the bridge, another on the flying bridge, a third below decks. If one system fails, another is ready. Needs of navigation also cause shifts.

In the past before the helmsman could change, he had first to make sure his new wheel was "in line" with the rudder. For an electrically controlled wheel, when "off duty," could be turned so that its position no longer agreed with the deflection of the rudder.

With the new motors, it makes no difference how a wheel is turned when not in use. The motors do all the lining up. They are synchronous. One always runs exactly the same as all the others, and the motors of each wheel are always ready to pick up the rudder whenever another wheel may leave it.

Under automatic control one motor will take up the job of another, for example, without allowing the ship to turn more than one-sixth of a degree. On a large compass this much swing would be barely visible. It would amount to about the width of a lead pencil line.

The new motors operate the automatic gyropilot the same as previous systems, under which human hands need not touch a wheel after a course has been sent, until it is finished.

Three years ago the United States Navy, using the gyropilots, installed a master electrical control over all steering wheels by use of thyration tubes. The new electrical motors do the same thing for commercial vessels.

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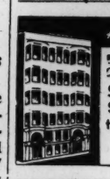
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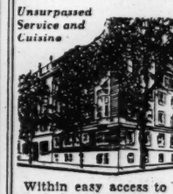
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

In Expressing Style Silk Has a Function All Its Own

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Presenting Silk as a Fabric Of Certain Abilities

Elasticity and Strength Give It Special Uses and for Some of the Current Styles It Is Unrivaled

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The crusade for fiber identification is making us all more conscious of the yarns that are woven into our dress fabrics. Each yarn has its own character and possesses qualities which adapt it pre-eminently for certain uses.

In view of this fact, it seems valuable to consider from time to time on this page the special genius of each fiber, as expressed in fabrics, and the ability of these fabrics to demonstrate the current silhouettes and trimmings. In the present article, we present silks.

Silk is the most elastic of the fibers. By reason of this fact it offers special resistance to sagging, bagging, bulging, stretching, and pulling at the seams, for instead of splitting under strain, it expands. Furthermore, it endures weight without growing limp, having, in comparison to its thickness, the greatest tensile strength of any fiber. It drapes flatteringly; it rustles; it cleans.

Beginning With Formal Afternoon

The relation of these qualities to the present mode is clear. Let us consider our silhouettes.

In doing so we will omit those that swing and sway on campuses and those that fall into discreet lines on office workers and teachers, for silk fabrics are formal in appearance and high in initial cost and not so appropriate as wools and acetates and rayon mixtures for the hurly-burly of hurried hours. Rather, we will begin at four-thirty or five o'clock and continue the moving picture through the night, for these are the hours when silk fabrics step forth in glory

The silhouette for formal afternoon wear presents the slim skirt, the bodice draped to emphasize the bust, the slightly concave diaphragm, the wasp waist or the glove-tight elongated midriff in the corselet mode. These two types of corsage are well contrasted in two of our illustrations.

For the Tight Skirt

For the tight skirt an elastic material is desirable as a precaution against splitting, for even when a slit is introduced in the name of freedom or front pleats are permitted, the skirt remains swathed over hips and thighs.

The pleated, tucked, shirred and smocked techniques, which are used with consummate skill on the more elaborate frocks, always define the natural planes and curves. In other words, the body is given its natural character by these draperies, and for this purpose fabrics which will follow the contours over which they lie are essential. Not all weaves of silk are suitable from this standpoint. For instance, taffeta, being stiff, would establish its own lines and some of the heavy silk velvets would be too bulky to sculpture the form; but the silk jerseys, crepes, georgettes, softer failles, satins, sheers, may be classed among the most feminine and yielding weaves, ideal for this silhouette. And although they are not in this respect superior to some wool-and-rayon mixtures, they add to their draping quality unrivaled formality and elegance, proper for important functions.

Evening Variety

Evening silhouettes are numerous and sharply contrasted. One may choose between the sheath, giving the wearer a poured-in appearance, and the modern interpretation of crinoline, in which the wearer becomes an intangible, cloudy creature of romance. Or, desiring neither effect, one may emulate the high-waisted, slim-skirted ladies of the Directoire or Empire period. Again, one may express the mode for 1937-8 in a skirt that flows away from the mid-thighs in gentle fullness below a corseleted bodice or a wasp waist.

The sheath requires a material which has body and is yet supple. It must mold the form but have plastic character itself. Silk crepe is a perfect answer to these requirements and the dinner dress by Mme. Blatt illustrated on this page demonstrates that dual character.

A Fabric Drama

In the crinoline silhouette the fabric steals the story. The body beneath seems mythical and only the yards upon yards of chiffon, mousseline-de-soie, silk net, voile or tulle seem actual. The fabric is the drama, a drama of movement, of light and shadow, of shifting color tones, of pulsating rhythms. We will not say that only silk can be woven into such poetic fabrics, but its pearly luster, its softness, its durability, its acceptance of dry-cleaning processes, render it both beautiful and practical.

In our illustration of a green silk-crepe evening dress of Directoire derivation, worn with a very modern jacket of silk fringe, we see crepe used to express statuesque drapery. A fabric has been chosen that falls heavily and settles into rich folds as the skirt descends from a rather high waistline. Drapery like this could be achieved also with wool, but formality would be sacrificed and also the tradition of the costume period whose lines are borrowed.

Metal Brocades

In our formal modern frock of flame-colored silk metal, brocaded with oak leaves, we have an example of a fabric which could scarcely be equaled in richness and elegance in any other fiber, and even were it to be emulated in synthetic yarns, these would more readily tarnish.

Metal brocades for formal afternoon wear as well as evenings, and for jackets and accessories, are high style.

Silk presents for itself yet another argument in relation to the styles of this season. The mode is one of lavish trimming. Sequins, paillettes, jewels, beads, ribbons, embroideries, are introduced into the fabrics in heavy and intricate designs. Materials are needed which will not tear under their load or stretch and sag. Better than fabrics woven from other fibers, the silk materials withstand this strain.

Upper Row: Left—Afternoon Dress of Black Novelty Silk Crepe With Rhinestone Fastenings. Can Be Worn to Business When Some Afternoon Function or Restaurant Dinner Directly Follows. Right—Dinner Dress in Black Silk Crepe With One of New Yokes in Black Net With Matching Sleeves. Pencil-Slim Skirt Slit in Middle. By Mme. Blatt. Lower Row: Left—Formal Evening Dress of Flame-Colored Silk Metal Brocaded With Huge Gold Oak Leaves. Corselet Bodice. Center—Afternoon Dress in Violet Rough-Surfaced Silk Crepe With New Draped Criss-Crossed Bodice Front. Mme. Blatt. Right—Evening Ensemble of Green Silk Crepe, With Boxy Jacket of Self-Colored Fringe. Sash Wears Fringe Tassels

Louise Dahl-Wolfe; and Courtesy of International Silk Guild

You Might Like to Try—

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Planting white and yellow patty pan squashes. Good to eat and smart for centerpieces in a wide shallow ivory bowl or on a copper platter.

Standing on a mountain peak at sunrise and feeling important. It can't be done.

Folding handkerchiefs fewer times. It makes less work.

Plaid tea towels for aprons. Turn down two corners and tack on matching twilled tape to slip over the head and to tie about the hips. Presto—an apron that runs through the mangle in a jiffy.

Cooking extra portions of meat and vegetables on Saturday and reheating them for Sunday noon. You'll enjoy church more with dinner planning out of the way.

Showing as much interest in sports as your husband shows in the etching at the Civic Art Gallery. He's a good scout. Are you?

Baking whole wheat muffins the night before just to have the pleasure of eating them toasted for breakfast.

Buying clothes out of season and fruits in season to help the family budget.

Parsley and celery salt in the creamed potatoes.

Allowing daughter to select the color scheme for her room

F. F. A.

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Putting Your Cleaner to More Uses Than One

Greater Service From Your Electrical Appliances—VII

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the primary purpose of the vacuum cleaner is to take the place of the broom and carpet sweeper, the attachments available enable it to do the work of a brush, also, as well as to serve a number of other purposes. Without the attachments, a home manager gets far less than maximum service from the machine. Considering this fact, it seems too bad that such attachments are sold as "extras." It has had the effect of making many people think that they may easily be dispensed with, when the truth is that without the full set of attachments one might almost choose to have no cleaner at all.

The cost of these conveniences may soon be saved through economies they may be made to effect. For instance, consider how much dust and clutter gets into the piano. Dirt seeps in through the front and top boards of the upright, and under the raised top of the grand besides. It settles on the sounding board, the strings and the felted hammers. Many a piano is tuned when all it needs is a thorough cleaning. One way to avoid such unnecessary expense is to go over the instrument thoroughly, inside and out, every three months. With a vacuum cleaner hose it requires but a few minutes to remove every bit of dust and grit that makes the piano sound "tin panny."

Cleaning the Wallpaper

A vacuum cleaner that sweeps only carpets and rugs is only half a cleaner when one considers how much more it would do with the attachments. But even when the brushing of draperies and furniture are added to its reportoire, it is still loafing on the job. For it may be made to take up that intangible layer of dust that clings like a film to the wallpaper so one thinks she must hire a man to clean the walls. It will sniff out untidy grit from closets, drawers, book cases, cupboards, the stair corners, and coat closets. And turn it loose in the basement, the dirtiest room in the house, where, with a broom for cleaning, dust scurries up through the pipes and settles on everything above stairs. Going over this floor once in two weeks, and poking the vacuum hose into corners and around rafters will cut down the housework above stairs to a surprising degree.

No matter what type of range you have, nothing will clean it so quickly as the cleaner hose. The vacuum suction draws from crevices and corners, on top the stove, in the oven and broiler, even from the recesses in the curved legs, unexpected deposits of crumbs, dust and dirt that otherwise would be blown out to make even a recently cleaned room look untidy. A kitchen is easy to keep immaculate when the whole cleaner is used on cupboards, corners and stove, at least once a week, and on the floor daily.

The hose and brush attachments are fine to use on winter clothing before they are worn again. Put each garment on a hanger suspended from a hook, and pass the cleaner attachment over the lining, creases, stitching, and deep down into the fur. Fur scarves or other small pieces may be pinned to the ironing board and cleaned in the same way.

Father Can Use It Too

Now that Mother has found so many uses for the cleaner, Father and the children keep it working overtime. With a long extension cord, the sweeper is carried about in the garden to whisk off potato bugs and other undesirables. And the children amuse themselves catching mosquitoes with it, and later, when the mornings are cold and the flies cling, stupefied, to porch walls and ceilings and screen doors, the youngsters aim the hose at them and, presto! away they go, never to appear in the house again!

And by removing the bag of the vacuum cleaner the fan may be put to many uses such as have been mentioned for portable fans—drying the hair after a shampoo, blowing up a breeze to start a fire in the grate, drying the dainty things one hesitates to send to the laundry, and so on. There are so many ways in which this versatile convenience may be used to simplify the housework that it is one of the most important electric servants a family can have.

BERTHA STREETER

An eighth article in this series will run soon.

GARDENING

Succulents for the Indoor Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

About this time in the autumn when the gardener realizes that Jack Frost is due almost any night, he begins to envision his indoor window-garden for the coming winter months. For Jack Frost cannot keep the garden maker from gardening indoors.

A winter garden both interesting and unusual, which will thrive at almost any window, can be made from those fascinating plants with their juicy leaves and stems called succulents. These ornamental dry-air conditioned plants come from the plateau of Mexico, the velds of Africa, the plains of Arabia and other high arid regions of the world and being used to a desert climate they usually thrive very well in the modern American over-heated house or apartment. The succulents' leaf formations are also in key with the modern geometrical designs in furnishings and they fit into the up-to-date home, looking as sophisticated as the alabaster lamp, the white vase or the mirrored table.

* * *

Besides the familiar hen-and-chickens, the florists now have a number of new and exotic sorts which are winning enthusiastic acceptance from the indoor gardener. The variety of form and coloring in the various species suggests many effective ways of displaying a collection. Decorative individual pots are particularly good for choice specimens. Shallow pottery bowls permit well-balanced groupings and give the effect of a lush, green tropical jungle as the low-frilly sedums fill in softly between the stiff stalks of the rosettes Echeverias, the taller Kalanchoe and Crassula.

Both the form and the color of succulents delight the grower. Echeveria with its rosettes of leaves, seems like a flower. A group of succulents flaunts many greens—ranging from yellow-green to green-blue. The glorious Echeveria metallica, now easily obtained, is green, blue, purple and red, with a silverish lavender sheen in certain lights. The blooming of the Echeverias is quite thrilling. About the middle of the winter they suddenly send forth a long delicate stem—a graceful pendant from which gay, bell-shaped flowers dangle. The plants often bloom at Christmas time, so that their bells—red bells, salmon ones, coral, vermilion, yellow—add charm to the Christmas season decorations.

From the plains of Madagascar come the interesting plants known variously as Kalanchoe and Bryophyllum. Kalanchoe tubiflora has cylindrical leaves with small teeth at the tip where infinitesimal plants develop. The flowers, like a tassel of apricot bells, spring from the tips of the stems when the plants grow tall.

The artillery plant (Pilea) lends height to a window-box of succulents. It is umbrella shaped and produces tiny white blossoms among its unusually tiny leaves. These flowers turn red and burst, throwing out a cloud of pollen.

* * *

Succulents like a sandy soil, yet one not without richness. It should be equal parts of sand, rich garden loam and leaf mold or peat moss. A box six inches deep at a south window is a good place to start a garden of succulents for winter interest. The care of this garden is simple but important. Too much wetting will rot the roots, yet even though they come from dry and arid regions they need some moisture. The best way is to keep the soil looking just a little dry. Most of the succulents are easily reproduced by leaf cuttings. The leaf should be removed with an eye at the base and allowed to dry for two or three days before trying to root it. The sun and air cause a film to grow over the wound.

These fanciful, strange plants beautifully shaped with their fat juicy leaves, friendly and green, usually win not only admiration but affection from every gardener or homemaker who works with them.

L. S. M.

A Friday Column.

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Say It With——

One Woman Often Said It With Just Sugar Cookies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I was first married I used to wish I had more money to spend so I could more often express my friendship to another by saying it with flowers. Then a new neighbor came to live near me, an older woman, who had experienced many joys and sorrows of her own and who had shared with many others their happiness and their problems.

"I have so often said it with just sugar cookies," she told me one day. "I could seldom have gone to the florist and asked for even a small bouquet, but when I knew that a young mother had been extra busy caring for a child who had been confined to the house all day, I could run over with a paper plate full of cookies covered with a paper napkin. Nothing she need return, you see. You can't imagine unless you have tried it out for yourself what a world of difference just a plate of plain sugar cookies can make if it is unexpectedly slipped in at just the right time.

"Or take the new neighbor whom you have never before laid eyes on," continued the woman with twinkles in her eyes. "She is just moving in. Nothing in place, her little folk longing for their old home, or at least for one settled room in the house. Try slipping across the fence line with your plate of cookies and see how all their faces brighten. Indeed, it is surprising how cookies break the ice and you are friends with your new neighbor before you know it.

"Or, suppose unexpected company descends upon a friend or neighbor just about meal time. No chance to send out for anything and no delivery from the store at that hour. A plate of cookies, delivered at the back door so no one will know but the perplexed hostess, may be just the thing to fill out her menu.

"Of course there are other ways to say it. I know a man who always said it with a helping hand. If he knew a man who was discouraged or seemingly overburdened, he was there to help him. He shared what he had no matter how small his supplies were. And a girl I knew, who had a lovely voice, said it with that voice. She offered to help the choir, she willingly made visits at an Old People's Home and sang their favorite songs to them, and she has sung lullabies to many a youngster while a weary mother took a nap. A young man who is a keen mathematician strives to say it with ability. No boy in his neighborhood need go without his lesson if they can get together, for the man stands ready, not to do the child's work, but to show the lad how to work out his own problems."

After this conversation I began to observe my friends and my associates to see how other people were saying it with various gifts or talents or just their loving labor. I found that saying it with anything took tact and loving thought.

Because I happened to find hand work easy, I looked for opportunities to help a neighbor with a bit of mending and would purposely happen in when she had her basket running over. Or I would make a baby nightie for some young mother who was finding it difficult to supply her needs.

I soon found so many places to be saying it in a satisfactory manner that I wish we could leave that sentence an open question, to be completed by each individual in the way that he finds easiest and best for him. And when all the members of a family say it with something, each in his own way, you may be sure that friends increase and the joy of doing lends zest to every day.

M. C. R.

Great Trees That Serve Us

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vass, N. C.

The first thing I saw about my kitchen, when I came to it as a bride was the apple tree outside of the window. It was in bloom, and I thought that if I were a fairy, I'd take up my abode in the pinkest and sweetest blossom.

I loved that tree, and rejoiced each spring when the swelling buds found release in spring and blossoming. I watched the little apples form, and begin to blush, and I gathered the fruit and made delicious delights from it.

Robins had their nest in the tree, and it was also my delight to watch their courting, the construction of the new home, and the new little eggs, and then their fulfillment. I never grew tired of seeing the ridiculous greedy mouths always gaping for food, and always marveled at their bottomless capacity.

Even in winter the birds found refuge here, for I fastened a feeding station to the tree, and came to know all the feathered denizens of the cold outdoors, for they passed the word around that here was a free table. But the day came when I had to leave my kitchen and the apple tree.

* * *

We came in winter to our new home, and I found it dreary. There were great trees, gaunt, and spectacular, rearing their stark fingers to a gray sky, but so disconsolate was I that I saw no beauty in their upflung prayers.

The spring brought compensation. The great cottonwoods thrust out sap filled buds, and the buds in turn blossomed into red fairy-fingered flowers, and soon the tiny green leaves began to unfold. There is no satisfactory word to describe their shimmering greenness, the way they danced in every vagrant breeze. The leaves were so tender and succulent, so vibrant with new life that I knew my eyes saw a poem unwritten. I came to know that they were majestic.

Ours was a cheap little house, and it seemed to me that when storms raged, the trees leaned to give us shelter and protection. Days in summer, the hot sun beat down, and we found their long shade grateful. Swings blossomed from their lower limbs, and my children grew up in their shade.

It was hard whenever we lost one, yet even then the great giants continued to serve us, for they were our firewood.

* * *

There is a new grove coming on. Silver Poplar with shiny green suit which is lined with soft, downy white. I think of them as silver sprites, the children of the tree kingdom.

I know exactly how Joyce Kilmer felt when he wrote his immortal tribute to the tree.

L. S.

A Friday Column.

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COCOMALT—IN KEEPING WITH YOUR STANDARDS

A Farmhouse Kitchen

ELSPETH is convinced that she has an infallible sense of direction and scorns all aid except that of her instinct; she also has an uncanny habit of being right, which is most disconcerting to one who likes making play with compass and map.

We'd had a wonderful tramp across the moor and now, our faces tingling with the wind, we were leaving the hills and dropping down into the valley below. The trouble was we didn't know which valley and we were the possessors of two fine appetites. Cultivated land was beginning to appear, so we argued that soon there must be a farmhouse, and there we would go to enquire our whereabouts.

Not that we were lost, Elspeth stoutly maintained. She knew just where we were, only it didn't happen to be where we intended. Soon we made out a definite track, and, following this, came to a group of farm buildings, and then to a little wicket gate leading up a straight stone path to the farmhouse itself.

"Landacre! Why, no, that is over yonder a good four or five miles distant. Where, please, have you come from to be so far out in your reckoning?"

I looked at Elspeth, who hastened to explain.

"There, now, and won't you come in and rest a bit before setting out on your walk again?"

* * *

JOYFULLY WE FOLLOWED through the flagstone hall, up a step, round a corner, down a step, and into a spacious kitchen. At once we felt that the whole life of the farm centered round this kitchen. A low window overlooked the farmyard and we could see the cows leisurely walking into their stalls for the afternoon milking; hens delicately picked their way across the cobbled stones, while a whole family of tortoiseshell cats washed themselves in the sunshine. An immense open fireplace almost filled one wall of the kitchen; and, with a few puffs from the bellows, our kindly hostess coaxed the wood fire into a blaze.

With a sigh of content, Elspeth sat down on a wooden settle, across which a couple of saddles had been thrown. A long wooden table stood in front of the window, and we knew that several generations had found their appetites satisfied there. It was so exactly right to come into that homely room, cast hats and coats pell-mell on the settle, and then slide along the window-seat to sit drumming heels while one awaited food. An old fowling piece hung above the mantelshelf. On the shelf itself gleamed copper preserving pans, a kettle, and various moulds; one in the shape of a fish, which must have delighted the hearts of countless children. Thick beams ran across the ceiling and on the far one, suspended from large hooks, hung salted bacon and home-cured hams, bunches of dried parsley and mint.

* * *

AN ENQUIRY AS to whether we would like tea in the sitting-room, or round the open fire, brought a unanimous decision for the fire.

"Yes, indeed, we do like Devonshire cream and home-made bread. But how do you make bread? We can see no signs of an oven."

Concealing her astonishment at such ignorance, our new friend rose and opened a little iron door about waist high in the wall; peering in, we saw a semi-circular space with roof and floor of brick. She explained how a fire of wood was made inside and kept going until the desired temperature was reached; then it was all swept out, the bread put in, and the door shut for a given time, when out came the bread with its golden brown crust. Roasting was done in the small oven underneath the raised hearth, but this meant keeping up a large fire for some time, which made the kitchen rather warm. Elspeth was fascinated by the many pots and kettles hanging above the fire; she wanted to know their various uses.

"Well, now, the biggest one is always full of hot water, the middle one is making a dish of stew, and the smallest one of all is food for the young chickens who, dear knows, are always ready for a meal."

"And the little window at the back of the hearth?"

"Oh! that is to let in light, and also to let out some of the heat from cooking." Our hostess put on another log, sending a shower of sparks up the chimney.

"And who uses the small stool so cosily set in the inglenook?"

"That is for the littlest one, who will be turned seven come next Michaelmas; and such a child to use her fingers, too." Proudly she showed us a patchwork kettle-holder and a jar which the littlest one kept full of paper spills.

* * *

WE HAD LINGERED over our meal, drawn by the quiet charm of the kitchen, and feeling the atmosphere of united family life—a legacy from a long line of yeoman forebears. A grandfather clock in the corner struck five o'clock, bringing thoughts of the walk ahead of us. Reluctantly we took leave of our new friend, our feet set upon the right path and our ears ringing with the kindly invitation not to wait until we missed our way, but to be sure and come back again.

J. M.

Summer Bedtime

BECAUSE the house was in Scotland, the hours of darkness were short, the sun shone late into the evening, and the twilight which followed brooded on well-nigh interminably.

The nursery curtains were cream-colored with a wide pattern of single red carnations. When they were drawn the sunshine showed warm and bright behind them, filling the printed flowers with the illusion of depth and life. As a rule, one was fully drawn, the other but half drawn, leaving a gap before the open window.

At first the pattern of the metal casement was printed hard against the square of white sunshine low on the nursery wall. As the sun sank, the white light deepened to yellow, the casement shape became less precise, the whole edged slowly up the wall.

I lay and listened. At first there were the birds showering the prodigal silver of their evening song about the garden. Wings came close to the window sometimes, fluttered beneath the eaves. The shadow of whirling swallow, of starling on steady wings, flashed across the sun on the wall. And outside the day was yet so bright, so unreasonably bright.

* * *

BELOW THERE WERE quiet sounds in the house. Dinner-time. The quiet, broken murmur of my parents talking in the dining-room, a door opening, the parlormaid's feet on the parquet of the hall, the more definite clatter of kitchen sounds.

Sometimes a bee or a bluebottle whirled in through the open window, spiralled the room with its anxious bumbling or buzzing, tapped angrily against the hot panes, threw up against the curtains a large shadow-shape of itself—illusion of summer morning.

More sounds. Dinner over. Footsteps on the veranda below, chairs scraping, the clink of cups, and then, through the open window the sound of talk not loud enough to be distinguished. Sparrows going to roost in the clematis against the wall, rustling, churring, whisk of troubled leaves. Above the bed, below the ceiling, forever threading their seeded patterns against its whiteness, the flies few. To follow one was the aim—to the right, quick-turn to the left, back again, turn-about, meet-a-friend, whirl together furiously, and then—which of the pair was one's original fly? They were so small, so quiet, so tirelessly busy about it all.

The sunlight yellowed on the wall, and the fire faded from the carnations on the curtains. The hush of sundown crept cool through the window. Thrush still sang, stormcock poured his cataracts of sweetness from the dead fir, blackbird chattered and yelled as he flew from the laurel and shrubbery low over the rose garden—I could imagine him. And still, high over house and garden, shrill and wiry came the scream of the swifts.

* * *

MY FATHER STARTED to work in the garden. Most lulling of all sounds now. Maybe the lawn-mower, up, down, up, down; pausing, starting again, singing its low, threshing song, far away, close by; and with it the green, sweet smell of the cut grass coming through the window. And voices, pitched low, carrying softly over the garden. The snap of steel shears, crunch of clippers chumbling round the flower-beds, click of hoe on stone, quiet scrape of it through loamy soil.

And scents abundant beyond belief—of cooling earth and dewed leaves, of late lilac and new Sweet-William, the queer rank smell of wallflowers dead, scent of laburnum, of the wide meadows all around.

And now a greyness beyond the window, an opaque void, hushed, if yet full of little gardening sounds. Curiously they came, each a sound alone, tiny in the enormous quietness, soothing the tired mind in the twilight, small sounds, a low word spoken, footsteps on the grass. . . .

I cannot remember having ever seen the darkness in those childhood summers.

C. G. G.

By Courtesy of the Walker Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CORNFIELD: *A Painting by John Steuart Curry*

OF ALL the grains that grow
On northern steppes or southern slopes
Or in the ancient waterways,
Corn only has a voice;
It is articulate.

Awakened from sleep by the call of the blackbird,
It lisps through infancy, prattles in childhood,
Sings through youth to laughing maturity.
Even in growing
It welcomes the salvos of deep-hearted thunder
And loves the song of the sweet-throated rain.

After the frost has tempered its blades
The corn holds a festival.
Then the rumble of wagons, the clatter of hoofs,
The whinnying horses, and the shout of the husker
Stir the down with a thousand blue echoes.
Then from the field comes the muffled staccato
Of newly husked ears, naked and golden;
And the corn is singing all around the husker
Singing softly, serenely:

"Of all the grains that grow
I, the corn, am tallest
the tallest and the only
to wear a tasselled plume;
in my heart I spin
a fair and silken thread
to weave upon a loom.
In my hand I hold
food for gentle beasts,
Secrets not yet told,
food for West and East.
This is my cause for singing
songs of sun and splendor,
pouring forth my treasure
as from a golden horn."—
Whispering, laughing, living,
singing, growing, giving,
this is the voice of the corn.

MABEL FETT MILLER

How Can We Be Just?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE craving for justice is inherent with men. The child quickly detects injustice in his elders, and admires justice even though it may subject him to discipline.

The question of what justice is has been given as much thought as that famous question of Pilate, "What is truth?" Truth and justice are inevitably connected, and where truth is found to hold sway, justice is administered.

What is justice? Christian Science can answer the question beyond peradventure. It replies that the justice of God is made manifest through His love. To be truly loving is to be truly just. True justice does not pass over the fault, but deals with it in the right way. The Psalmist says (Psalms 141:5), "Let the righteous smite me; it shall be a kindness: and let him reprove me; it shall be an excellent oil, which shall not break my head."

Christian Science does not teach that merely stating the fact that evil is unreal will eradicate mankind's belief in the reality of sin and sickness; but it does teach that the application of the understanding of the allness and everpresence of God, good, will save from sin, sickness, and death. Since God is infinite—All, there is no place for evil in the whole of creation. Thus he who believes in and serves evil is believing in something that does not exist as reality, and therefore should have no authority over him.

Justice, as taught in Christian Science, involves the repentance and reformation of the sinner. It holds out the assurance of a loving Father, who stands ready to forgive and to reinstate the returning prodigal.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 542): "The avoidance of justice and the denial of truth tend to perpetuate sin, invoke crime, jeopardize self-control, and mock divine mercy;" and she continues, "Let Truth uncover and destroy error in God's own way, and let human justice pattern the divine."

In divine Mind, infinite good, there is no conflict. It follows that the sense of injustice is a man-made belief and has no part in the divine economy. Therefore, whenever we are confronted with the appearance of injustice, we are empowered to challenge its reality and jurisdiction, confident that it is no part of God's will for His children; that it is merely an illusion of material sense. But at the same time we must be sure that we are not "saying, Peace, peace; when there is no peace." The error must be detected by spiritual sense and rejected, that the demonstration of divine justice may be made. In order to do this, men must root out of their thinking the tendencies toward greed and injustice that they may find therein.

Recently, the papers have carried reports of grave injustices perpetrated, in some instances, on persons unconvicted of any crime, by those who are charged with the upholding of law and order, and who are appointed by the state and empowered with temporary control of persons who, for some reason or other, appear to come in conflict with the law. Such a state of things makes for lawlessness within circles where law should be held most sacred. It can be remedied as the office holders concerned are converted to a better understanding of what law and justice are. They will then know that crime cannot be eradicated by methods in themselves unjust, brutal, and criminal. The rule of brute force has never succeeded in producing self-controlled and self-governed people, which is what democratic government demands.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 206), "Growth is governed by intelligence; by the active, all-wise, law-creating, law-disciplining, law-abiding Principle, God." This points out the path of salvation. When our growth is governed by divine intelligence, by God, it will be true growth, and we shall learn to discipline ourselves in accordance with the demands of Principle.

We do not learn how to be just all in one day; it takes much upward striving and separating of the tares from the wheat in human thinking. It means welcoming the smiting "of the righteous," confident that this "shall be kindness," and is very far removed from the brutality of the mortal hatred of truth and good; it is rather "an excellent oil, which shall not break" our head.

Men need not fear the justice of their Maker, the All-wise and All-loving; but they do need to watch and pray that they be not betrayed into the cruelty and fear and intolerance which strike down the innocent and guilty alike with equal abandon and un-Christlikeness. "Let human justice pattern the divine" should be our motto as we press on to a fuller realization of what divine justice is—the justice which blots out the fear, the sin, and the shame, as not of God, and therefore not of man.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Jak můžeme býti spravedliví?

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

TOUHA po spravedlnosti tkví hluboce v lidech. Děcko rychle odhalí nespravedlnost u starších a chová obdiv pro spravedlnost, i když je třeba podrobuje trestu.

Otázka co jest spravedlnost zaměstnávala vždy na tolik lidské myšlení jako otázka Pilátova: "Co jest pravda?" Pravda a spravedlnost jsou nerozlučně spojeny a kde pravda vládne, konána jest spravedlnost.

Co jest spravedlnost? Křesťanská Věda může na tuto otázku odpověděti s neklamnou jistotou. Odpovídá, že Boží spravedlnost projevuje se Jeho láskou. Býti opravdu milujícím znamená býti opravdu spravedlivým. Pravá spravedlnost nepřechází chybu, ale nakládá s ní pravým způsobem. Žalmista praví (Žalm 141:5): "Nechť mne bije spravedlivý, přijmu to za dobrodinní, a nechť tresce mne, oblíbím to nad olej nejčistší, kterýž neprorazí hlavy mé".

Křesťanská Věda neučí, že pouhé tvrzení fakta, že zlo jest neskutečné, vykoření věření lidstva ve skutečnost hříchu a nemoci; avšak učí, že užije-li kdo svého porozumění veškerosti a vždy-přítomnosti Boha, dobra, spasí jej to od hříchu, nemoci a smrti. Ježto Bůh jest nekonečný—jest Vše, není místa pro zlo v celém stvoření. Tudíž ten, kdo věří ve zlo a slouží mu, věří v něco, co neexistuje jako skutečnost a co by tudíž nemělo míti nad ním moci.

Spravedlnost, jak ji učí Křesťanská Věda, znamená pokání a nápravu hříšníka. Staví před náš zrak jistotu o milujícím Otci, jenž hotov jest odpustiti a přijmouti zase vrátivšího se marnotratného syna.

V "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví a klíčem k Písmu) Mary Baker Eddy píše (str. 542): "Vyhnutí se spravedlnosti a popření pravdy směřují k stálému udržování hříchu, vyvolávají zločin, dávají v sázku sebevládu a posmívají se Božímu milosrdenství;" a pokračuje: "Nechť Pravda odhalí a zničí omyl vlastním způsobem Božím a nechť lidská spravedlnost napodobuje božskou".

V božské Mysli, nekonečném dobru, není sporu. Z toho následuje, že pojem nespravedlnosti jest člověkem utvořené věření a nemá účasti v Božím hospodářství. Proto, kdykoliv jsme postaveni tváří v tvář zdání nespravedlnosti, jsme zmocněni ohradit se proti jeho skutečnosti a pravomoci, jisti že nemá účasti na Božím rozhodování o Jeho dítkách; že jest pouhým přeludem hmotného smyslu. Avšak současně musíme býti jisti, že neříkáme "Pokoj, pokoj, ježto není žádného pokoje". Omyl musí býti odhalen duchovním smyslem a zavržen, abychom mohli podati zjevný důkaz božské spravedlnosti. Aby to mohli lidé učiniti, musí vykořeniti ze svého myšlení sklony k hrabivosti a nespravedlnosti, které by v něm mohli nalézti.

Nedávno přinesly noviny zprávy o velkých nespravedlnostech, páchaných v určitých případech na osobách, které nebyly usvědčeny ze žádného zločinu, a to těmi, kdož jsou pověřeni udržovati zákon a pořádek, a kdož jsou určeni státem a zmocněni míti dočasný dozor nad osobami, které pro tu neb onu příčinu zdají se býti v rozporu se zákonem. Tento stav věcí způsobuje nezákonnost v obvodech, kde by měl býti zákon zvlášť posvátným. Tomu se dá odpomoci, když dotyční držitelé úřadu jsou obráceni k lepšímu porozumění tomu, co zákon a spravedlnost jsou. Pak budou věděti, že zločin nemůže býti vyhlazen methodami, jež jsou samy o sobě nespravedlivé, brutální a zločinné. Vládě hrubé síly se nikdy nepodařilo vytvořiti sebe ovládající a sobě vládnoucí lidi, což jest, co demokratická vláda požaduje.

V "Miscellaneous Writings" (Rozmanitých spisech) praví Mrs. Eddy: "Vzrůst jest řízen inteligencí; činným, vše-moudrým, zákony tvořícím, zákony ukázňujícím, v zákoně setrvávajícím Principem, Bohem" (str. 206). To vyznačuje cestu spásy. Když náš vzrůst je řízen božskou inteligencí, Bohem, bude pravým vzrůstem, a my se naučíme ukázniti sami sebe v souhlase s požadavky Principu.

Nenaučíme se spravedlnosti hned v jednom dni; vyžaduje to mnoho vzhůru směřujícího snažení a oddělování plevele od pšenice v lidském myšlení. Znamená to vítati bití "spravedlivého" v důvěře, že jest "to . . . dobrodiní" a že jest velmi vzdáleno od hrubosti smrtelné nenávisti k pravdě a dobru; jest to spíše "olej nejčistší, který neprorazí" naší hlavu.

Lidé se nepotřebují báti spravedlnosti svého Tvůrce, Všemoudrého a Vše-milujícího; leč musí bdíti a modliti se, aby nebyli zavedeni do krutosti a strachu a nesnášenlivosti, která sráží nevinného i vinného se stejnou bezstarostnosti a smýšlením nepodobným Kristu. "Nechť lidská spravedlnost napodobuje božskou" mělo by býti naším heslem, když spějeme k plnějšímu uvědomění, co božská spravedlnost jest—spravedlnost, která odstraňuje strach, hřích a hanbu jako nejsoucí z Boha a tedy též ne z člověka.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Tramping Through the Canal

NO ISLANDS now outside our portholes; but the new enchantment of an empty space of blueness and empty horizons, a world of waves and sun-blazed sea, a world of starlight and dark waters.

Suddenly America intruded itself upon the serenity of sky and sea. There was no denying America when we tied up to the wharf at Colon. No native women in red and yellow dresses, shouting and singing as they filled their baskets with coal, and marching up the gangplanks in steady file! At Colon the coal poured in unbroken cascades out of the sky through funnel-shaped contrivances that were constantly being fed from little carts that ran back and forth on the tracks above. A furious heat oppressed us as we waited for the *Louqsor's* bunkers to fill, and a silence fell upon the ship when that was over, and she lay waiting for her turn to be towed through the locks.

The steamer's engines were silent, and so was every one aboard. There were outside noises now—men shouting from the tracks above and beside the Canal, as they threw lines across to us; then the great rumbling of the submerged machinery as two immense portals swung together and locked the *Louqsor* in an imprisoning basin. The ship was lifted higher and higher till at last she rested at the level of the second basin. Machinery groaned and water rushed in again and lifted us. We were in the third basin now. One more lifting and swinging of the locks, and then we were free again, out in Gatun Lake. The steamer curved slowly among the islands—some of them, big, bushy hillocks, others hardly big enough for one shack and one palm tree, or for a philosophical stork to stand on one leg. Islands ahead of us and on all sides. . . . At last we entered the Canal itself.

Here ships are brought together from all corners of the earth, ships that probably would never meet at sea, but wander alone across the oceans. A whistle, a warning whiff of smoke around the bend, and a low tanker from San Francisco passed us. We cheered her and waved, and even shouted across to her in neighborly fashion. An old rusty tramp steamer flying the Norwegian flag; a Peruvian passenger ship, fresh paint shining along her bulwarks and a flock of stewards in white coats; a Canadian freighter on her way home from New Zealand; a strange ship flying an unknown flag, her decks loaded high with lumber, her captain peering through glasses at us from his high bridge—all of them passed us in a procession. We moved slowly on, unaware that we were part of another procession, for we could see neither the ship ahead of us nor the one behind. Shrill whistles resounded now and then, low, jangled mutterings—the various voices of steamers.—From "Magic Portholes," by HELEN FOLLETT. (New York: Macmillan.)

A Walking-dress at Brodie's Opening

THE stuffs for walking-dresses the present season are of the costliest description. Poplins, moires, Valenciennes, and a mixture of these with taffetas, in alternate stripes, bars and cheques, of the richest combinations in color and texture imaginable. . . .

One of the richest walking-dresses described by our foreign correspondent is of maroon-color moire, ornamented with broad stripes in satin of the same tint, the satin stripes enriched by a pattern of squares formed by very narrow lines in black velvet, woven in the silk. The corsage of this dress was made with rather a long basque trimmed with three small ruches of black lace in which are intermingled bows and ends of narrow black velvet ribbon. The front of the corsage which was high and close, was fastened by a row of small rosettes composed of black lace and black velvet intermingled. A row of the same rosettes passes up the front of the skirt, . . .

A cloak of black velvet trimmed with white Chantilly lace accompanied this dress. The bonnet was composed of maroon-color velvet, trimmed on each side by a small plume or tuft of pink feathers, tipped with maroon. The two plumes were connected by a twist of pink satin which passes around the top of the bonnet. Two similar twists of pink satin are placed across the front. The inside of the bonnet was ornamented with half-blown roses of the natural color, and wheat ears in maroon color. . . .

Brodie is, as ever, busy among the dainty shapes and fabrics, which fill his immense manufactory with wondrous novelties of cloaks and mantles for the present and coming season. His "Openings" are days of note among stylish people, and his importations, as well as his originalities, are superb.—From "Godey's Lady's Book," November, 1855.

She Waits for Spring

Now comes late autumn when the earth is dumb
And silence broods across the misty field.
There is no singing bird, no cricket's hum,
The frost has passed and every sound is sealed.
But length by length filmy thread is spun,
A filament of silver on the grass,
And though the wind's sharp scissors cuts down one,
New strands gleam under foot like fairy glass;
For with this busyness of flying thread,
The spider weaves her mantle, fold by fold:
When winter's icy coverlet is spread,
She wears a robe of beauty from the cold,
And in a crevice, wrapped in gauzy lace,
She waits for spring in her abiding-place.

EDITH LOMBARD SQUIRES

Cricket

THE hesitant cricket, invisible and near,
speaks in the grass.
Stopped is the chorus of summer,
and finished the autumn's dwindling voices.
The single voice now
simple and clear
sets the cold blue evening quivering
as if a small bronze bell
were struck from the silver meadow.

FRANCES FROST

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From the World of Sport—Louisiana State Football—Giants Win N. L. Pennant

Scramble For Money Berths As Giants Win

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although it is definitely decided that the Giants and Yankees will provide the opposition in the annual post-season classic which opens in Yankee Stadium next Wednesday, there are still several two-club battles in the American and National Leagues that are as yet unsettled.

As the Giants were beating the Phillies in the first half of a doubleheader at Baker Field to clinch the National title for the second successive year, the Cubs were securely settled in second place, eight and a half games ahead of their closest rivals, the Pirates.

Bees Win Pair

The Pirates, however, are not certain of their position in the standing. Although 2½ contests in front of the Cardinals, they must win one more engagement to be sure of third-place money. There also exists the possibility of a first-division finish for Bill McKechnie's Bees, who yesterday won a doubleheader from the Dodgers. Only 2½ games separate the Boston club from the Cardinals. The Phillies, incidentally, are pressing the Dodgers for sixth place.

In the American League, the Tigers claim the runner-up spot. Despite the fact that they dropped a decision to the lowly Browns, the Bengals clinched their berth when the White Sox lost two to the Indians.

However, only 1½ games are between the White Sox and Indians, and a change can take place there before the curtain has gone down on this 1937 campaign. The Red Sox, with the aid of a Cleveland collapse, could crash the first division, but this is unlikely.

The rise of the Giants has been remarkable. On Aug. 4 they were seven games behind the pace, out of the race, making plans for next year. Then they rallied, the Cubs wilted, and the Cardinals bogged down without their pitching ace, Dizzy Dean. On Sept. 1 the Giants were in first place, never to leave. Their most spectacular drive opened when they left the Polo Grounds for their final western tour on Sept. 14, and since that date have amassed 14 victories and only four defeats. Going West with a lead of 1½ games, they returned in front by 3½.

This is the fifteenth league championship for the Giants and their third under the management of Bill Terry, who succeeded John McGraw. Presenting a brand of baseball similar to that in vogue before the lively ball era, Memphis Bill has established himself as one of the truely great leaders in National League history.

Ott at Third Base

Terry's strategy often amazes even his closest friends, and yet it rarely goes wrong. As a matter of fact, in this advance of the Giants, Bill could seem to do nothing wrong. When an injury or a collapsed batting average forced a change in the club's starting lineup, the replacements turned out better than the originals.

Mel Ott, an outfielder, moved in and became the league's No. 1 third baseman at a time when Terry was searching the minors for an emergency infielder. Lou Chiozza, a sensation in training camp, had failed to hit at third. A short time later, however, with two of his outfielders confined to the bench, Terry took a desperate chance and inserted Chiozza in center field. The move brought a new Chiozza. Faced with the opportunity to play regularly, Lou immediately started hitting and delivering in a manner that suggested his training camp days. Defensively, he is the best center gardener on Terry's roster.

Therefore, as the Giants prepare to meet the Yankees in the World Series, although the American Leaguers will be favored, a team of opportunists such as the Terrymen cannot be taken lightly. The Giants, to use a slang expression of the dug-out, are "hot." They have been for weeks. And their momentum may carry them right through the classic.

To Carl Hubbell, the so-called "Meal Ticket," goes the honor of clinching the pennant. Carl beat the Phils, 2 to 1, on five hits, for his twenty-second victory of the year. Jack McCarthy, although he went hitless, drove in both New York runs.

Mrs. Moody Pairs With Donald Budge In Mixed Doubles

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 1 (AP)—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody still has the brilliant forearm drive and slashing backhand that carried her to international tennis heights nearly a decade ago.

With Don Budge of Oakland, the former queen of the courts eliminated Mrs. Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and Bobby Riggs, Los Angeles, here yesterday, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, in the Pacific Coast championships mixed doubles.

"I missed some shots," she remarked, "but it didn't seem to make much difference as Don was always there to back me up. He's wonderful, isn't he?"

Baron Gottfried von Cramm, Germany's amateur tennis champion, met his first stiff competition of the tournament yesterday and was forced to three sets to defeat Dick Bennet of Oakland, state singles champion. The score was 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Budge had little difficulty winning his fourth-round match. He trounced C. M. Jones of England, 6—3, 6—2.

The upset of the day was provided by Gene Smith, former University of California tennis team captain, when he beat Wayne Sabin, of Portland, Ore., 6—1, 2—6, 6—4.

Frank Kovacs, of Oakland, runner-up for the state singles title, took the measure of William Doeg, of Los Angeles, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—0, to advance to the quarterfinals.

In the women's division Evelyn Dearman, of England, defeated Margaret Osborne, of San Francisco, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4, while Kay Stammers, also of England, beat Frances Umphred, of Berkeley, 6—4, 6—4.

Anita Lizana of Chile continued to progress in the women's singles, taking her third-round match with Joan Ingram of England, 6—3, 6—4. In another women's singles match, Dorothy Workman of Los Angeles, turned back Freda James of England, 6—8, 6—3, 6—0.

In the men's doubles Budge teamed with Sabin and advanced to the quarterfinals with a 6—1, 6—0 victory over K. Amonette and Ben Gerwick, both of Berkeley, 6—1, 6—0.

Intramural Sports at Kansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 1—Intramural athletics at the University of Kansas are getting under way. Half of the students at the university compete in one or more of these sports, it is estimated. Participation by non-fraternity men is being concentrated on, at present, by Ed Elbel, who is in charge of men's intramurals. Rooming houses are being canvassed with the idea of arousing as much interest as possible among those not in fraternities. The opening intramural sports will be touch football for men and field hockey for women.

College Football Scores

Arkansas T. 41, Louisiana C. 7.
Madison E. N. 30, Worthington JC 21.
West Liberty T. 18, Rio Grande (O.) 0.

Pitt Panther . . . —By Pap'

PAUL REVERE SHAW OF PITT
A REGULAR PANTHER END IN 1935 HE WAS OUT LAST FALL
THE LAZIEST MAN ON THE SQUAD WHEN IT COMES TO PRACTICE - HE CAN SLEEP THE CLOCK AROUND
BUT
WHEN THE WHISTLE BLOWS ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON HE COMES TO LIFE - THEN LOOK OUT!
PAP'

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Hard Schedule

The 1937 Pittsburgh football machine is virtually the same one that rode roughshod over the Washington Huskies in the Rose Bowl. Three starters have been graduated, but Coach Jock Sutherland has fine replacements to plug the gaps.

Pitt possesses a team of seniors. They have been playing as a unit since their sophomore year, and should be at their peak this fall.

As usual, Pittsburgh has a bruising schedule, so it behooves the boys to be on their toes. Pitt will face Notre Dame, Duquesne, Fordham, Wisconsin, Carnegie Tech, Nebraska, Penn State and Duke. A hardy group, indeed, but it is conceivable that the Panthers can stalk through this fall without tasting defeat. That is, of course, unless somebody catches the team off guard (remember Duquesne?).

Coach Sutherland has a flock of promising youngsters coming along. These replacements may prove just the tonic for a senior eleven which is inclined to feel that it knows enough tricks to get by without exertion. There is nothing like a battle for the starting berths to keep a team alert.

To offset some of the losses through graduation, Pitt has Paul Revere Shaw (the Bomber to teammates), a regular end in 1935. He was forced out of action last fall because of injuries. Paired with smashing Bill Daddio, he'll give Pitt one of the greatest pairs of terminals in the U. S.

Shaw literally stormed his way into the Panther lineup in 1935. Now he has returned to grab a starting post from right under the nose of Fabian Hoffman, a regular last year, who was delayed in getting to practice because he was on a world cruise this summer.

The Bomber is strictly a Saturday afternoon player. He hates practice games and simply cannot show to advantage in workouts. He is the laziest kid on the squad.

—Pap'

Maroons Re-elect Gorman

MONTREAL, Oct. 1 (CP)—Thomas P. Gorman was re-elected president of the Montreal Maroon Club of the National Hockey League at the annual meeting of shareholders yesterday. Gorman also was re-elected to serve as the club's representative on the national league board of governors.

St. Stephen Nine Wins

YARMOUTH, N. S., Oct. 1 (CP)—St. Croix of St. Stephen, N. B., edged out Yarmouth Gateways 2 to 1, yesterday, and took their seventh tri-province amateur baseball championship in eight years in three straight games. The New Brunswick team took the first two games in St. Stephen, 4-3 and 9-2.

Miss Miley Wins Title

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1 (AP)—Marion Miley shot consistent subpar golf at Jane Cothran Jameson and won the southeastern women's invitation tournament yesterday, 2-up, in the 18-holes final. The Cincinnati player came from behind after the Columbia (S. C.) finalist led her by one hole at the turn.

Sazbo Betters Listed Record

BUDAPEST, Oct. 1 (AP)—Niklos Szabo of Hungary bettered the listed world's record for two miles yesterday when he stepped the distance in 8m. 56s. Don Lash, Indiana University star, established the world record of 8m. 58.4s. at Princeton in June, 1936.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Racing Across Country

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Cross-country running is once more in the air, and before many weeks have elapsed, the hills and dales of Princeton, West Point, and our own Van Cortlandt Park will see young men scampering over their courses, to bring honor to themselves and their colleges and clubs. Already, the leading colleges are busy making up their teams, both varsity and freshman, and the members of the Amateur Athletic Union, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, are looking forward to the dates when the competitions already scheduled some of them as early as the middle of this month, come around.

Princeton will see the debut of New York University and its home team on Sept. 16, in the first of the dual meets, while the Cadets of West Point are also busy galloping over the steep grades which encompass their home. Van Cortlandt Park is already swarming with the runners of Manhattan, winners or close to the top in so many intercollegiates, while Columbia, Rutgers, Yale and Harvard are also busy testing out their distance stars in anticipation of the tough struggles to come.

Naturally, to the collegians, the chief event is the classic run over the Van Cortlandt course, six miles for varsity and three for freshmen which comes on Nov. 16th, with the Metropolitan Colleges staging a preliminary test for the IC4-A classic a week earlier. That week will also see the junior championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, at Yonkers, which will probably include at least a part of the Van Cortlandt Hills. on Nov. 7, while the seniors will move over to Newark to end the season, on Nov. 28.

As a winter sport billiards is rapidly becoming very popular among the colleges of the United States. According to a report given out by the National Billiard Association of America some 125 colleges and universities will include the game in their curriculum this winter.

A great part of this increase in interest in the game is due to Charles C. Peterson, of the National Billiard Association and one of the world's best-known exponents of the game, who is planning to start immediately on a nation-wide tour to visit leading schools. Peterson's amazing control of the ivories on the billiard table causes the instructors in geometry to do some deep thinking. His utter disregard of gravity in his shots gives the teachers of physics problems which will be tough for even the most advanced of these to solve.

Peterson himself admits that he does not know all the theoretical causes of the ivories performing as they do under his control, but simply states that a ball hit in a certain spot, with a certain stroke and just the right amount of force will do certain things when hitting another ball or a rubber cushion.

"In truth," Peterson said—"I have mastered the complicated shots which I make by hours spent in practice. I also demonstrate and instruct the students in the five simple fundamentals of billiards—the stance at the table, the balancing of the cue, the bridge, cueing of the ball and the follow through. When a student has mastered these few simple steps, all that he needs is practice to enable him to become a good player."

Of the 125 colleges and universities which Peterson will visit this semester, 64 are members of the Association of College Unions, an organization whose object is to offer to the undergraduates additional social activities.

Lloyd Vallely, Purdue, president of the association; Paul B. Hartenstein of the University of Pennsylvania, secretary, and Porter Butts of the University of Wisconsin, are among the many collegiate leaders who have been host to Peterson. They give their unqualified endorsement of the National Billiard Association's collegiate program.

Missouri Team To Play Nine Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 1—With a schedule of nine games facing it this fall, the first of which is to be played here tomorrow against the University of Illinois, followers of polo at the University of Missouri are looking forward to some interesting competition in this "Sport of Kings."

On Oct. 9 the team meets an All-Star aggregation here. Oct. 16 Iowa State's polo team comes to Columbia, and again on Oct. 23 Missouri meets the All-Star team. Oct. 30 the Missouri team goes to Ames, Ia., for a return match with Iowa State. The next week-end, Nov. 6, they travel to Champlain, Ill., for a return match with Illinois, and on Nov. 18 the team goes to Norman, Okla., for a double-header, playing the first game on Nov. 18 and the second on Nov. 20.

Four lettermen returned for activity this season and the Tigers promise to have a strong team under the coaching of Capt. C. S. Whitmore. They are: Capt. Henry Kraft, Jack Manning, Ike Sheiber and Jack Oliver. Promising sophomores are: Jimmy Green, Harry Hackthorn, Jack Marshall, Leslie Tober, Bob Wallace and Jack Fray.

The Tiger team emerged victorious from its first game with an Alumni team last Saturday by a score of 7 to 3.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Author Bernie Bierman says in his new book that football does as much for a boy in an educational way as music, math and literature . . . What was that, professor? Charlie Bachman, Michigan State coach, now has a weekly football broadcast . . . The eleven players on the soccer team at Rensselaer Poly come from as many different countries . . . You'd be surprised at the number of smart baseball men who are shifting to the Giants . . . They point out the Yanks have had tough sailing with southpaws this season and the Giants have two of the best of the same . . . Away last spring Bill Terry predicted Cliff Melton would pitch the Giants to the pennant and the North Carolina mountaineer did just that.

Midkiff Wins Series Opener

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 1 (AP)—Dick Midkiff, former University of Texas star, held the Fort Worth Club of the Texas League to five scattered singles last night while his Little Rock Traveler teammates pounded the offerings of three pitchers for 14 hits and a 10-to-0 victory in the Dixie series opener. Midkiff had the situation well under control throughout, the visitors' only threat coming in the sixth when Mallon and Peel singled. McLeod forced Peel at second to end the rally. Midkiff's double in the fifth drove in two Traveler tallies.

Little World Series Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	2	0	1.000
Newark	0	3	.000

Result Sept. 30
Columbus 5, Newark 4 (11 innings).

Louisiana State Has Versatile Football Team

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 1 (AP)—Louisiana State University has a versatile football team this fall with the potentiality of a third straight Southeastern Conference championship.

A tip-off to what fans might expect from the 1937 Tiger edition came last Saturday, when L. S. U. defeated the University of Florida 19 to 0 in the season opener.

Coach Bernie Moore put out two classy exhibits. Exhibit "A," or first team, played the first and third quarters with a steam-rolling running attack. Exhibit "B," the lighter and faster "shock troops," took to the air and opened up aground in the second and fourth in a bombardment that brought victory.

The game revealed that L. S. U. has no such thing as first and second teams, but two powerful weapons for use as strategist Moore sees fit. This probably will be to wear down Tiger opponents with the "A" squad and run up touchdowns with "B."

Bussey Star Sophomore

Out of the galaxy of players rose a squat, brilliant sophomore, Young Bussey of Houston, Texas. Young's projectile-like passes and swift end-runs led the Tigers down the field in a 60-yard march for their first touchdown. Alternating with "B" squad halfback Art Morton, Bussey and the "shock troops" produced the spark that sent Squad "A" into scoring section.

"We did many things wrong, naturally," said Coach Moore after the game. "But the Tigers will come along. Provided they don't get whipped too badly in these next two major games coming up with Texas and Rice."

Louisiana State must "come along" a great deal in blocking accuracy if it is to keep intact its string of 12 Conference victories. The Tigers' loss of nine regulars last year, including the twice all-America Gaynell Tinsley, was most apparent Saturday night in this respect. On L. S. U.'s three touchdown drives blocking improved. But generally during the game it was poor.

On the Offense

Florida stuck to a stuborn defense and L. S. U. was on offense most of the game, so it remains to be seen what the Tigers will do against a formidable attack.

Squad "A" lines up this way: J. Gormley, 190, and Dumas, 195, ends; Friend, 246, and Gatto, 205, tackles; Smith, 190, and Clark, 202, guards; D. Gormley, 188, center; booth, 190, quarterback; Milner, 190, and Staples, 196, half backs, and Rohm, 174, fullback.

This is Squad "B": Kavanaugh, 194, and King, 190, ends; Ferguson, 197, and Pittman, 195, tackles; Messina, 178, and Lester, 193, guards; Warmbrod, 184, center; Cajoleas, 182, quarterback; Bussey, 185, and Morton, 175, halfbacks, and Lemak, 175, fullback.

After Texas and Rice, the latter game at Houston, the next two Saturdays L. S. U. meets the University of Mississippi here Oct. 16; Vanderbilt at Nashville, Oct. 23; Loyola of New Orleans here, Oct. 30; Mississippi State here, Nov. 6; Auburn here, Nov. 13; Louisiana State Normal here, Nov. 20, and Tulane at New Orleans, Nov. 27. Games with Texas, Mississippi and Loyola will be night games.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

All members of baseball's big six in batting held their positions yesterday, although the respective league leaders, Ducky Medwick of the Cardinals and Charley Gehringer of the Tigers, lost ground. Medwick, hitting only one-for-four, slipped a point to .378, while his second-place rival and teammate, Johnny Mize, picked up a point with one-for-two. Gehringer, hitting two-for-five, held his own at .374, while Lou Gehrig, in second place, hit two-for-three to boost his average two points to .353. Standings of the leaders (first three in each league):

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Medwick	Cardinals	153	619	111	234	.378
Gehringer	Tigers	141	551	131	206	.374
Mize	Cardinals	142	547	100	199	.364
P. Waner	Pirates	150	610	92	218	.358
Gehrig	Yankees	154	559	136	197	.353
Bonura	White Sox	114	439	78	153	.349

Greentree Quartet Wins

WESTBURY, N. Y., Oct. 1 (AP)—The Greentree polo team whipped a Delray team, 11 to 5, yesterday on Whitney Field of the Meadow Brook Club in a final tune-up match for its Waterbury Cup final against Old Westbury, Sunday. Tommy Hitchcock shifted to the No. 2 position and Gerald Balding went to No. 3 for Greentree. Pete Bostwick, the No. 1, and Balding paced the team in scoring, with five goals each.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	100	51	.662
Detroit	87	64	.576
Chicago	83	68	.550
Cleveland	82	70	.539
Boston	79	70	.530
Washington	72	78	.480
Philadephia	52	96	.351
St. Louis	46	104	.307

Results Sept. 30
Washington 4, Boston 3.
Boston 9, Washington 3.
Philadelphia 8, New York 3.
Philadelphia 6, New York 3.
Cleveland 6, Chicago 4.
Cleveland 4, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 10, Detroit 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	93	56	.624
Chicago	91	60	.603
Pittsburgh	82	68	.547
St. Louis	80	71	.530
Boston	77	73	.513
Brooklyn	61	89	.407
Philadelphia	61	90	.404
Cincinnati	56	94	.373

Results Sept. 30
New York 2, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 6, New York 2.
Boston 5, Brooklyn 2.
Boston 3, Brooklyn 2.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 4, Cincinnati 1.

Pacific Coast League Playoff
(Finals)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Diego	3	0	1.000
Portland	0	3	.000

Result Sept. 30
San Diego 5, Portland 1.

And Talking of . . . Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A Great Season Ends

LONDON—Defeats of the British team, not at full strength, by Finland at Helsingfors and Norway at Oslo brought to an end the most brilliant track and field athletic season ever experienced in this country. As usual, the British field events men are nothing much to write home about, but the best runners represent the finest concentration of native talent for speeding that has ever adorned British tracks at any one time. S. C. Wooderson, A. G. K. Brown, D. O. Finlay, C. B. Holmes, Peter Ward, A. W. Sweeney, John St. L. Thornton—these are names to conjure with in international athletics just now.

With Wooderson, holder of the world's amateur record for one mile, and Thornton, outstanding hurdler, absent from the side that went on tour at the close of the 1937 campaign, it was a foregone conclusion that the match against Finland would be lost. And the chief interest, from the British point of view, centered upon how Peter Ward—a three-miler of the highest class—would make out against the great Finnish distance stars over 5000 meters.

Well, he sustained his first defeat this year. But he ran magnificently all the same and he stands out as a man very likely to distinguish himself in the Olympic Games of 1940, if his training in the meanwhile be planned out judiciously. His strength and stamina seem to be increasing all the time.

At Helsingfors, Ward found himself up against two extremely formidable propositions—Ilmari Salminen, the Olympic champion and world's record-holder for 10,000 meters, and Taisto Maki, whose feat of winning the Finnish 5000 meters championship in 14m. 29s. was the world's best performance for that particular distance this year.

Ward's Tactics Criticized

Ward had had no opportunity of tuning himself up to the prodigious pace that is normal among the pick of Finland's distance runners, and his tactics in the race were criticized. Because he was thought to have taken things too easily in the early stages and to have made his big finishing effort too soon. Be that as it may, he lost to Maki by just six-tenths of a second and beat Salminen by 7.2s. Against Norway, a week later, he won the 5000 meters in 14m. 46.8s.—15.2s. slower than his time at Helsingfors—and in between the two meets he won a 3000-meter race at Stockholm, Sweden, in 8m. 44.8s.

Stockholm was the scene, too, of two other impressive runs by Britishers. For Brown did 47.2s. in the 400 meters—the fastest time returned for that distance in Europe this year—and Finlay equaled the world's record, 14.1s., while winning the 110-meter hurdles. Some renowned stars from the United States were taking part, and they won five of the 13 individual events on the program. Like this:

P. Walker, the 100 meters in 10.4s. and the 200 meters in 21.3s. A. J. San Romani, the mile in 4m. 8.8s. M. Walker, the high jump with 6ft. 6¾in. H. Warmerdam, the pole vault with 13ft. 1½in.

Trying to Beat World Mark

Romani was trying to beat the world's record for the mile (4m. 6.4s.), set up by Wooderson at Motspur Park, Eng., at the end of August. You may recall that, on the occasion when Wooderson did that, his time was officially announced as 4m. 6.6s. This was because two of the four timekeepers showed 4m. 6.6s. on their watches and the other two showed 4m. 6.4s. In accordance with the general practice in such circumstances, the slower time was announced.

But it was found out afterwards that one of the watches that registered 4m. 6.6s. was not a certified chronometer, as required by the rules.

As only three watchholders are demanded by the regulations, the situation became that—eliminating the uncertified time piece—two watches show 4m. 6.4s. and one 4m. 6.6s. The laws in regard to record-breaking decree that when two of the requisite three watches agree and the third does not, the time recorded by the two shall be accepted as the time of the race. So there we are. And 4m. 6.4s. is the record that will be put before the International Athletic Federation for homologation.

Although Britain lost in Finland—in accordance with anticipations—by a wide margin, 92 points to 67, the tourists were expected to beat Norway. But prophecies based on the returns in the Norwegian championships and the performances of which the Britishers had already shown themselves capable went somewhat awry and the home team carried the day (or, more accudately, the two days), by 74 points to 65. All the same, the Britishers won eight of the track events, namely, the 110-meter hurdles (Finlay) in 14.4s., the 100-meters (Holmes) in 10.6s., the 400 meters (Brown) in 47.8s., the 800 meters (A. J. Collyer), in 1m. 53.5s., the 5000 meters (Ward) in 14m. 46.8s., the medley relay (100, 200, 300 and 400 meters) in 1m. 56.3s., the relay (4x800 meters) in 7m. 49s.

Lose 1500 Meters

The only track event that the visitors lost was one they were fully expected to win, the 1500 meters. H. Lahne, the Norwegian champion for this distance, rose grandly to the occasion, and while defeating J. C. Stothard and R. Graham, put up a new national record, 3m. 53.2s. It was a terrific race. Graham made the pace most of the way, and Stothard passed him with about a furlong to go. Then Lahne whipped up a tremendous finish and fought his way ahead of Stothard to the tape.

These engagements in Norway, Sweden and Finland emphasized once again, as you see, the continued weakness of Great Britain in field events. F. R. Webster, outstanding pole vaulter, is the only man in the "Olympic finalist" class, and he was unable to make the trip. The men who did go reproduced practically their best form. But it was not good enough against the brightest stars of nations that abound in brilliant, well-coached throwers and jumpers.

Efforts are being made to lift up the general standard of field event performances in Britain; but there is a long way to go yet before the Britishers will be able to enter upon an international engagement without feeling that their hopes of success are pinned almost entirely upon the track runners.

A great topic of conversation in athletic circles here these days is the Empire Games, to be held at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, next February. England plans to be well represented at this festival. And, if the "big shots" are able to make the journey, they can reasonably expect to come back with a string of medals. Nineteen-thirty-seven has, indeed, furnished a remarkable running season. With a striking finale in Norway, Sweden and Finland. Now it is

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May.

"Over—and some finish!"

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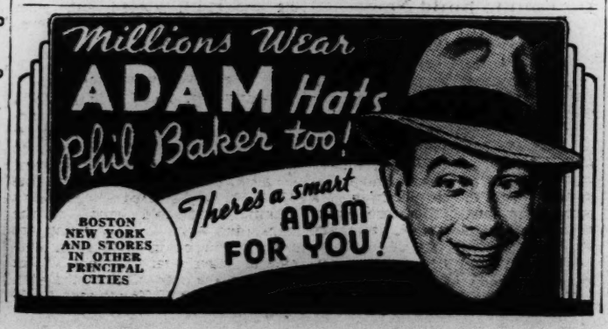

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Thursday, TRAVIATA
Friday, RIGOLETTO
Sat. Matinee, FAUST
Sat. Eve. LA BOHEME
Sun. Eve. TROVATORE
BARGAIN PRICES: Wed. Mat. 50c to $1 Plus Tax
Prices 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65 including Tax
Tickets at Opera House, Herrick's, Filene's and Jordan's.

PLYMOUTH — Evgs. 8:30 — 4th Week
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BY MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
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COAST-TO-COAST TOUR FOLLOWS

Business and Industry

U. S. Aims to Keep Place in World Cotton Marts, Says Wallace

Commerce and Finance

Government Tax Program Blamed For Stock Slump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 1—Morris S. Tremaine, New York State Comptroller for the last 10 years, and long a friend and political supporter of President Roosevelt, is today in complete disagreement with the Administration over its tax program, it was indicated here following despatches from Washington reporting a talk between Mr. Tremaine and Roswell Magill, under secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Tremaine, the report said, held that the New Deal tax system was responsible for the recent stock market recession and that unless a change of program was had, further declines might well be expected.

"The capital gains and undistributed profits taxes are responsible for the present thin market," Mr. Tremaine was quoted as saying. "They give the bear a great opportunity, when he knows the bids are thin, to sell short. Short-term credits are going at about the lowest rate we've ever known, but capital credits—new issues—are practically nil. No new business of any account has started in the last five years. There is no new enterprise.

"People won't move their investments, because they won't pay the heavy taxes. They get pig-headed about it, and you can't blame them.

"Little Fellow" Hit Hardest

"The worst thing is that the present taxes do not 'get' the large corporations, which can fund their debts and carry on with capital obtained from the banks. They prevent the little fellow from developing a reserve sufficient to expand his business. He has to have a surplus to add to his plant and expand."

With Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, Mr. Tremaine called upon Mr. Magill, a tax expert, and who is reported to have strong influence in connection with the Administration's tax bill now in preparation, yesterday, and after the visit quoted Mr. Magill as saying he favored a general readjustment of the tax structure.

"Mr. Magill said he wanted to balance the budget," Mr. Tremaine added. "He said taxes for revenue to pay the cost of government was his chief objective."

Mr. Tremaine added that Mr. Magill favored an increase in the middle income brackets of both corporate firms and individuals and a general readjustment of the whole tax structure.

"I'd like to get more money from the rich man." Mr. Tremaine said, "but you can't get it under our present tax structure. Our taxes are based on a 'soak the poor' principle—not 'soak the rich.' We have got to get more money from the rich, and you can't get it under the present system."

Mr. Tremaine held that drastic modification of the capital gains and undistributed profits taxes or repeal of them would result in an increase of $10,000,000 in taxes which New York State would receive from Wall Street next year and a $50,000,000 increase in tax returns from other sources, due to generally increased business which would follow such a revision.

Obtain $250,000,000 More

According to Mr. Tremaine, the proposed revision now being worked out would increase the Government's net revenue 5 per cent, or more than $250,000,000.

Mr. Tremaine declared that Wall Street was "not paying its share of the taxes" because of stock market conditions and denied that he had asked the Treasury Department to cut taxes. Instead, what he wanted, he said, was a more moderate tax.

"That was the way they produced more revenue in previous Administrations—by lowering the tax rate in the higher brackets," he continued. "They didn't reduce taxes, but produced more by cutting the rate. There is only one real virtue and that is moderation. You can't get away with extremes."

Mr. Tremaine said the under secretary replied in the affirmative to the question of whether he believed in taxes for productive purposes—not for punitive purposes.

Later Mr. Tremaine. Mr. Celler and Carl Whitney, representing the paper industry, issued a joint statement.

"The present capital gains tax should be repealed," it said, "or, in the alternative, the 12½ per cent basis of 1921 should be restored. The yield for 1936 may be under the present law as much as 80 per cent less than under the 1921 act, or 12½ per cent rate."

Following the call Mr. Tremaine made on Mr. Magill a Treasury spokesman said the under secretary had received and was considering suggestions from many sources regarding tax law changes. He was not undertaking at this time, the spokesman added, to state either his own opinion or the Treasury's attitude toward these proposals.

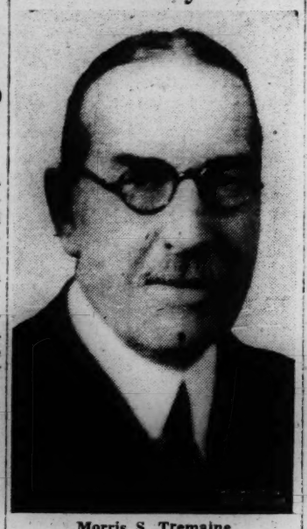
Combined Pulp Concerns Would Manufacture Rayon

NEW YORK (AP)—The boards of directors of Rainier Pulp and Paper Company, Grays Harbor Pulp and Paper Company, and Olympic Forest Products Company have agreed on a plan of consolidation of the three concerns and called special stockholders' meetings for Oct. 28 to consider the proposal.

If approved, the consolidation will result in formation of a new company to be known as Rayonier, Inc., the stock of which will be exchanged for presently outstanding shares of the three companies on varying terms. E. M. Mills, now president of all three companies, will be president of the new company.

The new company, if created, will have four pulp mills situated in the state of Washington and a fifth mill now under construction at Fernandina, Fla., which is expected to produce rayon pulp from southern pine.

Hits Tax System



Morris S. Tremaine
New York State Comptroller

Excess Reserves Expand $40,000,000 In Sept. 29 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported idle bank funds climbed another $40,000,000 during the week ended Sept. 29.

The increase followed a $140,000,000 rise in these funds, or "excess reserves" in the previous week, and brought the total to $1,060,000,000.

Excess reserves have been climbing steadily since inauguration of the recent Reserve Board - Treasury credit-easing program, designed to channel additional cash into the nation's reservoir of lendable funds and keep interest rates low.

One factor lifting excess reserves during the week ended Sept. 29 was a $9,000,000 decline in money in circulation to $6,520,000,000. When money goes out of circulation, it customarily flows into banks, increasing their supplies of idle funds.

Another factor was a $53,000,000 decrease in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks. Some of these deposits flow into the commercial banking structure when they are withdrawn from reserve institutions.

The board's holdings of Government securities remained unchanged during the week at $2,526,000,000. Under the new "easy money" program the board is to buy Government securities from time to time to replenish bank supplies of lendable cash, but this purchasing has not yet been started.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and Treasury cash amounted to $1,203,000,000 on Sept. 29, an increase of $41,000,000 for the week.

Residence Building Gain in 8 Months Seen Substantial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Residential construction in all cities of 10,000 population or more during the first eight months of 1937 totaled 119,891 units, an increase of 16,581 over the same period in 1936, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board announces.

The value of home building from January 1 to August 31 this year aggregated $480,418,600, an increase of $63,128,400 over the eight-month period last year. Of the 119,891 units, 116,282 were built by private interests and 3609 were in public housing projects.

Home building rose 5 per cent in August as compared with July this year, there being 12,601 units valued at $49,364,700 in August and 11,752 units worth $48,795,500 in July.

Two of the factors accounting for the rise in August building as compared with July were a decrease of 1 per cent in building material prices and an increase of 1 per cent in rentals.

Sale by Home Owners Loan Corporation of 475 residential properties for a total of $1,770,767 during August was announced by Charles A. Jones, general manager. This compares with 377 sales in July.

Foster Wheeler's Orders Sustained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Demand for steam generating equipment, currently the strongest part of the heavy equipment market, has sustained unfilled orders of Forest Wheeler Corp. at the level which prevailed at the end of the first half-year. At that time the corporation and its foreign subsidiaries had total unfilled orders of $10,456,900, which compared with $6,165,860 June 30, 1936. Of this total the American company's unfilled orders amounted to more than $8,500,000, and the parent company continues to show unfilled orders at that level.

These unfilled orders did not include the contract to construct an oil refinery in Ireland at total cost of that construction job, but included only the fee which Foster Wheeler is to receive for the project. So far fee payments have been less than $500,000.

A considerable part of demand for steam generating equipment is for rehabilitation in which obsolete boilers providing comparatively low pressure steam are replaced with high-pressure boilers and turbines using this high-pressure steam which then goes through the old low-pressure turbine. In this way apparently obsolete equipment is salvaged and electrical generating costs are reduced. Demand for oil refining equipment continues heavy, but this type of business is less profitable than the steam generating line.

Bank Receivership

LOWELL, Mass., (AP)—John E. Donahue of Haverhill, Mass., has taken over the receivership of the Middlesex National Bank, and said he would take over receivership of the Leominster National Bank. He is receiver for two other banks also.

Railroads Show 22 P. C. Decline In August Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A decrease of $50,307,881 or 22.2 per cent in net railway operating income in August as compared with the like month of last year is reported by the Association of American Railroads. The decrease is due, says the report, to rising costs of operation, which include increased cost of materials, supplies and fuel and also a higher wage rate. Operating costs in August, 1937, were 8.9 per cent above those for August, 1936, while gross revenues in August this year were only 2.6 per cent above the same month one year ago.

Annual Return of 1.77 Per Cent

Net railway operating income of the Class I railroads in August was at the annual rate of return of 1.77 per cent on their property investment. In August, 1936, their net railway operating income was $64,624,212, or 2.28 per cent on their investment, and in August, 1930, was $94,327,471, or 3.33 per cent on their investment.

Gross operating revenues for the month of August amounted to $359,611,955 compared with $350,447,811 in August, this year, totaled $268,190,412 compared with $246,198,563 in the same month in 1936 and $323,571,474 in August, 1930.

In the first eight months of 1937, the net railway operating income of the Class I railroads totaled $408,217,228, which was at the annual rate of return of 2.56 per cent on their property investment. In the same period last year it was $364,361,519, or 2.29 per cent on their property investment, and in the first eight months of 1930 it was $545,262,898, or 3.45 per cent.

Gross Revenues Up

Gross operating revenues for the first eight months of 1937 totaled $2,811,570,737 compared with $2,572,205,610 for the same period in 1936 an increase of 9.3 per cent. Operating expenses for the first eight months of 1937 amounted to $2,093,345,834 compared with $1,915,174,958 for the same period in 1936.

This compilation as to earnings is based on reports from 137 Class I railroads representing a total of 235,583 miles.

Class I railroads in the first eight months of 1937 paid $222,573,518 in taxes compared with $204,802,375 in the same period in 1936, and $240,197,403 in the same period in 1930. For the month of August alone the tax bill of Class I railroads amounted to $29,643,343, an increase of $1,645,660 or 5.9 per cent above August, 1936.

Eighteen Class I railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes in the first eight months of 1937, of which eight were in the Eastern District, two in the Southern District, and eight in the Western District.

Domestic Export Copper Up On Output Cut Plan

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—The price of American copper for export jumped .17½ of a cent a pound today, following agreement of the foreign copper cartel in London to restrict production in the future.

Sales were reported at 12.375 cents a pound, with buying heavy. The domestic price remained at 12.50 cents a customs smelters, with primary producers quoting 13 cents.

Trading advices here indicated the new restrictions would reflect in a reduction of the output in Europe, South America, South Africa and Canada by about 18,000 tons monthly. The United States is not affected by the copper agreement.

Phelps-Dodge Corp., a leading American producer, however, was reported several days ago to have decided to cut its output by 20 per cent and other producers were said to be considering similar steps.

Further New Lows Made by Cotton

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Cotton established further new lows in 1938 deliveries today under continued hedge selling but near months held steady on trade price-fixing in December, which recovered from 8.16 to 8.19, or 3 points net higher by mid-afternoon. Other months at that time were 6 to 15 net lower.

A private crop estimate pointed to a production of 16,885,000 bales on a condition of 75.0 per cent, or an increase of 865,000 bales over the same estimate of last month.

No Over-Extension Is Seen In Capital or Credit Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Evidence of any current over-extension of credit or over-capitalization of industry is lacking, the peak of the business cycle, which began in 1933, has not yet been reached, and any business recession in the next few months will prove to be an intermediate movement, are comments of Estabrook & Co. in reviewing the situation.

"The first factor, that of an over-extension of credit to business men by the banks, whether on the security of stocks, commodities, real estate, or possibly all three, is not in evidence, for total loans to customers of all the member banks in the Federal Reserve system were $12,361,000,000 on June 31, 1937, against a total volume on June 29, 1929, of $22,517,000,000," says the concern's review, which concludes:

"The second factor, a pronounced tendency to over-capitalization, with the public offering of a huge volume of new securities to increase plant capacity, does not seem to be present, since new capital issues for the first six months of 1937 are estimated at only $1,255,000,000, while such new capital financing in 1929 totaled $10,091,000,000."

Reserve Seen Ready to Bail Out Entire Banking System

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street bankers are studying with care the new Regulation A issued by the Federal Reserve Board, but are finding in it nothing startling. The first indications were that it contained new "inflationary" (or "reflationary") policies, such as the admission of installment paper to the discounting privilege, but with the tedium of going over 13 pages of mixed banking rules and principles has come the impression that it may be inflationary, but it is not new.

The revision of Regulation A is a routine consequence of the Banking Act of 1935. The mills of Reserve Board grind slowly, and regulation-writing takes time. Hence there is the possibility that the board may have deemed this an opportune time to bring out Regulation A, revised only 25 months after the law was passed, but if so the only inflationary aspect of the news story is that the board chose this time to make the announcement. This is the first overhauled version of the regulation since 1930.

It is the first reflection in Board rules of a revolutionary abandonment of original Reserve banking principles which was written into the Federal Reserve Act by the Glass-Steagall Act in 1932. And it announces nothing not perfectly obvious in that act and the Banking Act of 1935. The member banks have, in fact, been getting along with the 1930 model of the regulation quite well.

The regulation is merely the delayed echo of a battle which a few years ago shook the banking system, but which is now as bare of news value as last year's World Series—the struggle over the enlargement of the eligibility requirements for Federal Reserve rediscounting. In that battle the losers were those who claimed the Reserve system should remain just a conservatively-run pawnshop for temporarily hard-pressed commercial banks; and the winner of the battle and new champion was the principle that the Reserve system should stand ready to bail out the whole banking system the next time it gets in trouble.

The original Federal Reserve Act limited the credit paper eligible for rediscount to "self-liquidating" commercial paper running not over three months. First breach in this principle was made before the Act was passed, when farm-state pressure required that an exception be made of farm paper running up to nine months' maturity. The war forced a second and far greater stretching of the original principle, extending the discount privilege to Government securities.

Eligibility Restrictions Scrapped

During the nineteen twenties a change in the banking system took place which was destined to cause trouble for the eligibility restrictions. Banks' deposits rose steadily supported for the most part by an unprecedented increase in their portfolios of securities; while their holdings of commercial paper shrank steadily, with consequent shrinkage in the paper eligible in a pinch for rediscount. In short, their liabilities increased while their discountable paper decreased. Then came hard times. The liabilities fell on the banks, but they couldn't fall on the Reserve.

The Glass-Steagall Act, in a politic sort of way, solved this by cutting a new emergency door into the Reserve banks. In Section 10b it permitted the Reserve banks to make advances to the member banks not only on "eligible paper" but on any "sound" asset. They merely had to pay a rate of 1½ per cent higher than the discount rate on "eligible paper." Carter Glass put that in as a slight hurdle for the oncoming herd. And Section 10b was "emergency legislation." It read, "In exceptional and exigent circumstances, and when any member has no further eligible and acceptable assets available to obtain adequate credit accommodations through rediscounting . . . (a Reserve bank) may make advances to such . . . bank . . . secured to the satisfaction of such Federal Reserve Bank."

The Banking Act of 1935 scrapped this emergency limit. It says, "Any Federal Reserve Bank . . . may make advances to any member bank . . . secured to the satisfaction of such Federal Reserve Bank." There is no reference to any emergency. And the 1½ per cent margin over the regular discount rate was lowered to ½ per cent.

"Satisfactory" Assets as Security

Under the Federal Reserve Act at present, there are two means by which the Reserve banks can loan to the member banks. One is the old-fashioned way, through discount under Section 13, at the regular rediscount rate. Eligibility of paper for such discounting is limited. The other is the new way, through Section 10b advances. No limit is put on the kinds of paper on which these advances can be made. The advances need merely be "secured to the satisfaction of the Federal Reserve bank."

The newly released Regulation A, which is an administrative amplification of these two sections as they now stand in the law, is therefore quite a curiosity. The Board begins by repeating, almost verbatim from the old Regulation A, the rules on Section 13 discounts. It then lists the "kinds of collateral which may be used as security for advances under Section 10b." Nine kinds are mentioned specifically.

And then the Regulation states, "In addition, when in the judgment of the Federal Reserve bank circumstances make it advisable to do so, the Federal Reserve bank may accept as security . . . any assets other than those set forth above which are satisfactory to the Federal Reserve bank." It is as though Father said, "I will support you at college to the extent of $75 per month, plus any embarrassing debts which you may incur."

Much has been made in the news stories of the new types of credit which the Board now indicates to be acceptable for advances. Chief of these is instalment paper. This is included by implication for Section 13 discounts and explicitly for Section 10b advances. It is included into the former by the simple process of dropping from the requirement of "a . . . note . . . to be used in the first instance in producing, purchasing, carrying, or marketing goods . . ." the four words "in the first instance." Instalment paper is used "in the second instance."

The Circle Is Complete

Other forms of paper conspicuous among the nine listed categories for 10b advances are investment securities as defined for the national banks by the Comptroller of the Currency; Regulation U loans (bank loans on securities); Federal Home Loan and Federal Farm Loan debentures, etc.; Title I and Title II FHA loans; state and municipal bonds, billls, notes, etc.; and real estate obligations ("which comply substantially with the standards set forth . . . in the Appendix to this regulation.")

All of this has little application to the present situation. Total discounts and advances of the Reserve banks now are only $45,000,000 against an average 10 years ago of over $1,000,000,000. It only applies to the imagined emergency when the banking system, despite everything, might lose the confidence of its depositor-creditors and have to turn en masse for help to the Reserve system. At present the liberal features of Section 10b are unnecessary; in a pinch the banking system might find nothing of importance in 10b except the simple words " . . . The Reserve bank may accept . . . any assets . . . satisfactory to (itself)."

Under the old principles the central bank said in effect to the member banks, "Be careful, because if you go too far we won't back you up." Now it says, "Be careful; but if you can't be careful, be as careful as you can, and we'll stand back of you."

How this may work out can be guessed. The largest single category of assets now held by the banks is government securities, which now appear to be in a bear market. The Government relies on the banks to keep on carrying these. The banks rely on the Federal Reserve to back them up. The Federal Reserve system, in the end relies on the Government to keep it solvent in case the banks descend upon it. The Government relies on the banks. The circle is complete. Tangent to it is another complete circle: the Government relies for its solvency on the ability of business to keep paying taxes; business relies for its vigor on the ability of the banks to remain solvent; the banks rely on the Reserve, the Reserve relies on the Government, and the Government, in turn, relies on business.

Auto Producers in Canada Trying To Cut U. S.-Canadian Price Spread

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Canadian motorcar manufacturers are making every effort to reduce the spread between Canadian and United States prices, H. J. Carmichael, vice-president and general manger of General Motors, Oshawa, declared before the tariff board.

The board, which opened its last session Sept. 20 in its examination of the automobile industry, had asked for the manufacturers' answer to the question of why the retail price spread was 25 to 35 per cent when the duty on American cars is only 17½ per cent.

As evidence his company was trying to cut the differential, Mr. Carmichael produced figures showing the retail mark-up on a typical small car was 29.5 per cent higher than the American figure in 1937 whereas last year it had been 32 per cent.

On a larger car the spread had been reduced from 32½ to 29 per cent.

Aside from such factors as smaller output and higher distribution costs, Mr. Carmichael stated, federal taxes played a considerable part in the spread. United States federal taxes on the small car were $18.60 or 3 per cent while in Canada they were $52.02 or 9 per cent.

A. O. Thorne, representing the Canadian Importers Association, declared the Canadian dealer in imported cars makes only 1 per cent more on his investment than the dealer across the border.

Common Building Brick Having Better Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Demand for common building brick lately in the North Atlantic area has shown a substantial firming-up. For several months brick consumption fell far below the like 1936 period, but since the middle of September shipments have about equaled those of last year. Currently, 19 plants are operating in the Hudson River valley area, an increase of 11 plants during the past month.

Leading manufacturers are hopeful that the current spurt will carry through, but believe further gains largely hinge on the return of confidence in the construction industry.

Du Pont to Build New Paint Plant in Iowa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—A new manufacturing unit to supply the Middle West with industrial finishes—paints, enamels and special finishes of the "Dulux" type—will be established by the du Pont company at Fort Madison, Iowa. Announcement is made of the purchase of a property in this southeastern corner of Iowa, built about 20 years ago for the Perfection Tire Co.

Work will be pushed along as rapidly as possible and it is expected that manufacture will be begun within six months.

Wallace Offers Six-Point Cotton Program for U. S.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 1 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace made public here today a six-point government cotton policy designed to "serve notice to the world that the United States intends to keep its place in the world cotton market."

He emphasized the administration's view that the government should supplement the market price with payments to co-operating farmers on an allotted production goal, probably financed by a "reasonable processing tax."

Pointing out that the south would "find it difficult to get large subsidies from the general treasury year after year," he declared "it may be that the farmers of the south may want to ask Congress to go back to the principle of letting the commodity iself bear the load of providing the needed funds."

Self-Financing Program

"The processing tax on cotton in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act," he added, "made the cotton programs nearly self-financing for two and a half years up to the time the Supreme Court nullified the act and handed millions of dollars of tax money over to the processors. If a processing tax is considered favorably as a source of funds to finance a cotton program, the tax should be moderate in amount."

The permanent solution to the complex cotton problem, Wallace told a meeting attended by agricultural officials of nine cotton-growing states, lies in a "middle course" which would continue "such moderate adjustment of production as would preserve and build up the fertility of the soil and still allow production of at least as much cotton as the markets of this and other countries have been accustomed to take."

Such a policy, he averred, offers the best hope for enabling the South to earn a bigger income. Increasing the income of the cotton belt, he said, would help solve the "share-cropper problem, and the problem of disease and lack of education among some groups, and almost every problem that has drawn the attention of reformer and sociologist to the South."

"Huge cotton crops and huge exports are a mockery if they do not mean a fair return to the producers," he said. "So are low crops and high prices if they fail to meet the need of the cotton farmer and those dependent upon him for enough money to feed, clothe and educate his family."

Pursue Middle Course

His "middle course," he said, would:

1. Continue "such moderate adjustment of production as would preserve and build up the fertility of the soil" and still allow production of at least as much cotton as the markets could take.
2. Encourage greater consumption of cotton in ways that would raise the standards of living of all of our people.
3. Provide for increased production of home food and feed crops.
4. Serve notice to the world the United States intends to keep its place in the world market and supplement the market price with payments to co-operating farmers on an allotted production goal.
5. Provide authority for loans to prevent price collapse.
6. Provide authority for marketing quotas on the entire crop, to be used after a referendum of producers in time of emergency as a further protection against disaster from crushing surpluses.

The address reviewed criticism that the recently-announced 9-cent loan and price-adjustment payment of 3 cents a pound on this year's crop—the latter to be made on only 65 per cent of each producer's 1937 base—and said farmers taking advantage of the offer would realize at least 9 cents a pound on ⅞-inch staple and middle grade, "substantially below what we would all like to see as the price of cotton."

Reduced Crops a Factor

But, he reminded, cotton farmers should not forget "that relatively favorable prices" in other commodities have been caused by reduced crops, due to drought and other causes.

He replied to Admipistration opponents' criticism that "the entire expansion of cotton production abroad" has been caused by the various Triple A programs, saying that the increased foreign production followed a long-time trend that had its beginning before the AAA.

He laid the present crisis to increased domestic production (16,000,000 bales in the South this year) on a moderately increased acreage and a greatly increased yield, the increased foreign production, and the failure of increased foreign and domestic consumption to keep pace with both foreign and domestic production that indicates a world carryover by next August of 17,000,000 or 18,000,000 bales.

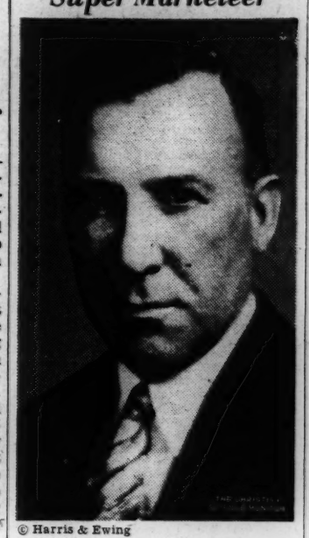
Wallace said the solution does not lie in continued loans and rigid production control as a means of maintaining price unless farmers "are willing to say goodbye to their export outlets and go on a domestic basis."

On the other hand, he said, emphasis on volume might lead to big production abroad and push prices down toward "the 5-cent level of 1932 or even lower."

Jugoslavia Pays Interest

NEW YORK (AP)—The State Mortgage Bank of Jugoslavia, has deposited with J. & W. Seligman & Co., of this city, sufficient funds to pay 15 per cent of the face amount of all Oct. 1, 1937, coupons on the $3,545,500 of secured 7 per cent sinking fund gold bonds of the bank, due April 1, 1957, which are reported to be in circulation outside of Jugoslavia. Payment will be made at the rate of $5.25 for each $35 coupon and $2.625 for each $17.50 coupon.

Super Marketeer



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William H. Albers

Champion of Distribution of Nationally Advertised Grocery Brands, Elected President of Super Market Institute, Inc., Country-Wide Organization of Super Market Operators. Mr. Albers Predicts That Chief Competition of Future in the Grocery Trade Will Be Between Two Systems of Distributing, With Super Markets and Independents on One Side, Supporting National Brands, and Chain Stores on the Other Side, Exploiting Private Brands of Goods

Commodity Prices Increase 0.1 P. C. In Week of Sept. 25

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Again largely due to advancing prices of farm products, wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.1 per cent during the week ended Sept. 25, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The advance brought the all-commodity index to 87.5 per cent of the 1926 average, representing an increase of 1.2 per cent over a month ago and an increase of 8.0 per cent over the corresponding week of last year.

Average prices of foods, fuel and lighting materials, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities also advanced slightly during the week. Textile products and housefurnishing goods declined and hides and leather products, metals and metal products, and chemicals and drugs remained unchanged at last week's level.

Wholesale prices of raw materials rose 0.5 per cent during the week to a point 1.7 per cent above a month ago and 4.7 per cent above a year ago. Although semi-manufactured commodity prices declined 0.2 per cent during the week, and are 1.3 per cent below the level of a month ago, the group index—85.4—is 12.4 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

Seasonal advances in prices of coal coupled with rising prices for coke and natural gasoline caused the fuel and lighting materials group to advance 0.3 per cent.

Wholesale food prices, with an advance of 0.1 per cent, reached a post-depression peak, largely due to a 1.1 per cent increase in dairy products.

This table shows comparative index numbers for the main groups of commodities (1926 = 100):

Commodity groups	Sept. 25 1937	Sept. 18 1937	Sept. 26 1936	Sept. 28 1935
All commodities	87.5	87.4	81.0	81.0
Farm products	87.3	86.5	83.1	80.9
Foods	88.7	88.6	82.5	86.6
Hides & lea products	108.3	108.3	95.8	91.8
Textile products	74.5	75.1	70.6	71.6
Fuel and ltg materials	79.6	79.4	77.0	74.5
Metals and metal prod	96.4	96.4	85.9	86.2
Building materials	96.5	96.3	86.9	86.1
Chemicals and drugs	81.2	81.2	81.8	79.3
Housefshg goods	92.7	92.8	83.2	81.7
Miscellaneous	77.7	76.9	71.1	67.2
Raw materials	85.0	84.6	81.2	*
Semimanfctd articles	85.4	85.6	76.0	*
Finished products	89.5	89.4	82.0	*
All commodities other than farm prod	87.6	87.6	80.6	81.0
All commodities other than farm pds&fds	85.9	85.9	79.7	78.2

*Not computed.

Carloadings Gain 4 P. C. Over 1936

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 840,446 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ending last Saturday.

This was an increase of 13,881 cars, or 1.7 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 33,203, or 4.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 110,217, or 11.6 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This wk	Inc. over Last wk	Inc. over Yr. Ago
Miscellaneous freight	337,882	4,160	4,423
Less-than-c'lot mechd	173,422	783	1,075
Coal	155,730	10,061	12,922
Grain and gr pds	36,219	39	2,552
Westn districts	24,720	†356	2,861
Livestock	21,224	2,191	1,903
Western districts	17,383	2,095	1,607
Forest products	39,284	†3296	7,121
Coke	10,960	295	1,040

Conference Urges Repeal of U. S. Tax on Gasoline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Three steps to bring tax relief to automobile owners in 13 states were proposed in a resolution adopted by members of the Interstate Conference on Automotive Taxation meeting here.

The conference, sponsored by the American Industries Committee, offered the following proposal:

1. Repeal of the duplicating federal gasoline tax.
2. Reduction of State gasoline taxes, when excessive, in the light of expanding State tax revenues.
3. Allocation of all automotive tax revenue to essential highway financing.

Pay Twice 1929 Taxes

Citing reasons for proposed reductions, the resolution declared (1) that a majority of motorists have incomes of less than $30 a week, own cars valued at less than $200, and pay an average of more than $30 a year in gasoline taxes; (2) that motorists in the 13 states represented will pay this year a total of $135,000,000 in gasoline taxes, an amount twice the predepression peak year of 1929, and enough to build 27,000 miles of highways, if it were not for other purposes.

Automobile manufacturers, acting under State fair-trade practice laws, should insist that their dealers sell cars at not less than suggested retail prices as the most effective method of warding off restrictive legislation, A. N. Benson, general manager of the National Automobile Dealers Association, declared.

Mr. Benson pointed out that Congress recently passed the Miller-Tydings Fair Trade Enabling Act, which permits manufacturers of trade-marked articles to maintain suggested selling prices in states which have fair-trade laws.

"We are of the opinion," he said, "that this law can be used effectively in curbing bootlegging of new automobiles."

May Control Used-Car Allowances

Whether this law can be used to control used-car allowances is "a debatable legal question," Mr. Benson said.

"Generally speaking," he added, "we believe that an excessive allowance for a used automobile being taken in trade on a new car actually constitutes cutting the price of the new car. If this is true, then the used car allowances in a general way can be controlled by the manufacturers.

"This matter is being carefully studied and fully explored. It offers great possibilities because it is permissive legislation. It doesn't require any one to do anything but simply permits a manufacturer to control the price situation if he wishes to do so. I contend that the use of this legislation will do more to ward off regulatory and restrictive legislation than any other one thing that can be done at the moment. I hope that this opportunity is not neglected."

Brokers Loans Are $40,000,000 Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers in securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $1,030,000,000. The week ended Sept. 29 and the total represented a decrease of $44,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,008,000,000.

Byers Machine Dividend

CLEVELAND (AP)—Directors of the Byers Machine Company have declared a 40-cent dividend, payable Oct. 5 to stockholders of record Sept. 27.

ROSSMOORE and ROBBINS

Certified Public Accountants

TAX CONSULTANTS

551 Fifth Avenue
MUrray Hill 2-4541
NEW YORK

Emerson E. Rossmoore
C. P. A.

Ira B. Robbins
C. P. A.

NEWBURYPORT GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
(Now Haverhill Electric Company)

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS SERIES A

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds Series A due June 1, 1942, issued under First Mortgage Indenture bearing formal date of June 1, 1922, but actually executed on July 17, 1922, from Newburyport Gas and Electric Company (which company and Haverhill Electric Company have since been consolidated) to Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has called for redemption on December 1, 1937, all of the bonds outstanding under said indenture (being bonds of Series A numbered M-1 to M-650 inclusive), at par and 3½ per cent. premium, together with interest accrued and unpaid to December 1, 1937, in accordance with the terms of said bonds and said indenture of mortgage.

On or after December 1, 1937, said bonds are required to be presented for payment and redemption with the coupons due June 1, 1938, and subsequently, with, in the case of registered bonds, duly executed instruments of transfer, at the office of Old Colony Trust Company, Trustee, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Coupons due December 1, 1937, should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

Pursuant to the provisions of said bonds and the indenture of mortgage, from and after said December 1, 1937, the money to redeem said bonds and to pay interest thereon having been deposited, such bonds shall cease to bear interest and shall cease to be entitled to the lien of said indenture.

HAVERHILL ELECTRIC COMPANY
By HARRY HANSON, Treasurer.

September 30, 1937
Boston, Massachusetts

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day	1,045,498
1937 vol. to date	300,692,628
1936 vol. to date	354,089,468

Market Leaders Off Moderately In Dull Dealings

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Light offerings served to set stock market leaders back fractions to 2 points today, although gold, copper and specialty issues managed to cling to modest advances.

Forward leanings appeared at the opening, but the list soon displayed slipping tendencies. Extreme "thinness" once more was in evidence. Gaps of several points frequently appeared between bid and asked prices.

Feeble efforts occasionally were made to rally the list, but these lacked any show of vigor. Losers were in the majority near the final hour. The ticker tape often stood still. Transfers were at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

Leaders Are Backward

Inclined to back away most of the time were shares of U. S. Steel common and preferred, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Inland Steel, National Steel, Crucible, General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Northern Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, North American, Electric Power & Light, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Montgomery Ward, Macy, Allis-Chalmers, Douglas Aircraft, Loew's, Philip Morris, Union Carbide and Johns-Manville.

Narrow to up a point or so were Dome, McIntyre, Homestake, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, United Aircraft, Republic Steel, Bethlehem, Western Union and National Dairy.

A more than seasonal upturn in last week's freight loadings to the best aggregate in seven years failed to brace the carrier stocks to any great extent.

Coppers received support on indications the domestic price will be kept around the present level and inspire larger consumption.

Bonds Waver, Soften

After early indecisiveness bonds tended a little lower in quiet dealings today. Price shifts were held to fractions for the most part, and turnover was restricted.

Domestic corporates were ragged while federal loans were generally lower with losses running up to 8-32 of a point. Foreign dollar bonds were neglected. Japanese issues were down fractions to a point.

Some of the lower-price railroad obligations worked up modest fractions. Industrial bonds churned within narrow limits and many traders apparently were keeping to the sidelines.

Moderate selling cropped out in the utility division with some bond circles evidently apprehensive over the future of private power systems in view of the administration's renewed advocacy of nation-wide hydro-electric development.

Consolidated Edison 3¼s dropped about a point and American Water Works & Electric Co. was off a like amount at one time. International Hydro Electric 6s gave up around a half point.

Bucking the general trend, Allegheny 5s of 1949 jumped some 3 points on a couple of sales. Fractionally higher were St. Paul 5s, New York Central 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Western Union 5s, International Paper 5s and Walworth 4s. There was considerable activity in Market Street Railway 7s, which climbed around 2 points at one time.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1 (AP)—Curb stocks see-sawed narrowly in restricted dealings today. Price shifts were held within a point for the most part although a few higher priced issues swung down as much as 2 points.

McWilliams Dredging pushed forward a little over a point and Lake Shore Mines was up a like amount at one time. In contrast Newmont Mining dropped around 2 points and Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Gulf Oil and American Gas & Electric slipped around a point.

Many issues were inactive and held around yesterday's closing levels. Lifting fractions were Wright Hargreaves, Arkansas Natural Gas "A" and Electric Bond & Share.

International Petroleum, American Light & Traction, Sherwin Williams, United Light & Power "A," and Creole Petroleum were fractionally lower.

Late Wheat Price Rules Lower Today

CHICAGO, Oct. 1 (AP)—Wheat prices averaged lower late today, influenced by hedging sales and by uncertainty in regard to liquidation of Winnipeg October contracts.

Chicago July wheat, however, scored gains owing to reports of lack of moisture in the southwest section of the domestic winter wheat territory. A dispatch from Junction City, Kan., said the first nine months this year were the driest on record for that vicinity.

At the close, wheat was 1 cent lower to ¼ cent higher compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. $1.07⅝-¾, May 1.08⅜-½, July 1.02⅛-¼, Corn ½ off to ½ up, Oct. 70, Dec. 63⅛-¼, and oats ¼-⅜ down.

Kresge Department Stores

NEW YORK (AP)—Kresge Dept. Stores, Inc., has notified the New York Stock Exchange that time within which the 8 per cent preferred stock may be exchanged for new 4 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock and common stock has been extended to Jan. 1, 1938.

Italian Bond Redemption

NEW YORK—J. P. Morgan & Co., as sinking fund administrator, notified holders of Kingdom of Italy external sinking fund 7 per cent bonds, due 1951, that $3,157,300 principal amount of the bonds had been drawn for redemption Dec. 1.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	40	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	43	43	43	Sep 30
85	60	Acme Steel (4)	1	65	65	65	
22⅜	12¼	Adams Exp (.30g)	20	13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
28⅜	20½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
36	23	Addressograph (1.40)	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	Sep 30
4⅜	1¾	Advance Rumely	4	2	1¾	2	Sep 30
80½	60	Air Reduction (1a)	12	65	63½	63½	—1½
5¼	1⅜	Air-Way El Ap	7	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	
15¾	9½	Alaska Jun (.80a)	90	12⅞	12¼	12½	+ ¼
5⅜	1⅜	Allegheny	8	2	1⅞	2	
58½	13½	Alleg pf xw	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	Sep 30
59¾	15	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	20	20	20	—1
59	14½	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	20	20	20	
52½	17¾	Alleg pr pf	3	20	19	20	Sep 30
45⅝	24⅞	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	2	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅜
27⅞	11	Allen Indust (1)	2	13	13	13	+ ½
258½	183	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	10	199	196	196	Sep 30
17½	14	Allied Kid (1a)	1	14	14	14	Sep 30
33½	16½	Allied Mills (2g)	5	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
21⅞	11	Allied Stores (.20a)	15	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
85	64	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	65	65	65	Sep 30
83½	52¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	25	55¼	54½	55	— ⅝
39¾	17	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	18⅝	18	18	—1
8⅞	3½	Amal Leather	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
52¼	34	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Sep 24
114⅞	67½	Amerada (2)	3	75	74½	75	+ ¾
101½	72	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	2	77¼	77¼	77½	+ ¼
41⅜	17¾	Am Bank Note (¾g)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ½
80¾	42	Am Brake Sh (2g)	3	47	47	47	— ½
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	15	99½	99	99¼	— ¼
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	156	156½	Sep 27
71	26	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	5	31⅛	31	31¼	+ ¼
104½	50	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	57	57	57	+1¾
33¾	22½	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	15	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug 25
112	95½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	95	95	95	— ⅝
23⅝	9	Am Colortype	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 30
30¾	15½	Am Coml Alcohol	2	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
33⅝	19	Am Crystl Sug (3¼g)	5	20⅜	20	20	— ¾
13½	4⅜	Am Encaustic Tiling	11	6	5¾	6	
17	8½	Am European	2	9	8½	8½	Sep 28
13¾	4¾	Am & Foreign Pow	15	5¾	5½	5¼	
58⅞	22	Am & For P $6 pf	4	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	Sep 30
68⅞	29½	Am & For P $7 pf	5	33½	33	33	Sep 30
38½	11½	Am & For P 2 pf	4	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
21	12¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
11¼	4½	Am Hide & Leather	18	5	4⅞	5	
55¾	30¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	31½	31½	31½	Sep 29
52⅜	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	40	40	40	— ½
4¾	2⅛	Am Ice	1	2¼	2¼	2⅛	Sep 30
27⅜	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	20	20	20	Sep 29
17¾	9⅜	Am International	13	10¼	10	10	— ¼
58⅞	23½	Am Locomotive	16	28½	27¾	28	— ⅛
125	81	Am Locomotive pf	3	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅜
29⅜	14⅞	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	4	16	15½	16	Sep 30
13⅜	5½	Am M & Met (.60)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
68¾	36¼	Am Metal (¾g)	7	38	38	38	+ ⅛
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	108	108	108	Sep 24
16½	6¾	Am Power & Light	23	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
87⅛	45⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	2	60	49⅞	50	— ¾
72½	39	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	6	43¼	43	43¼	—2
29½	13½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	46	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
45¼	28	Am Roll Mill (2)	43	31½	30⅞	31⅜	
101⅝	86	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	90⅜	90½	90½	— ½
36	22½	Am Safety Raz (2)	6	24½	24½	24¼	Sep 30
29	17½	Am Seating (¼g)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
105¾	67⅛	Am Smelt & R (4g)	32	70	68⅝	69¾	+ ⅞
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	138½	138½	138½	Sep 28
67½	50	Am Snuff (3a)	2	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
73¼	32	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	26	37⅝	37	37½	— ¼
26½	12	Am Stores (1½g)	3	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
56⅞	35¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	121	121	121	Sep 11
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	21	20⅞	21	Sep 30
187	156¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	163	161¼	162	—1
99	70¼	Am Tobacco (5)	4	77	77	77	
99⅞	70¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	10	78¼	77¾	78	— ½
150¼	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139	139	139	+1½
20⅛	8⅜	Am Type Founders	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
29½	13¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	27	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
107	85	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	85	85	85	Sep 29
14⅜	6⅜	Am Woolen	4	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
79	44¼	Am Woolen pf (3g)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	—1¾
20	6⅞	Am Zinc L & S	15	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	2	46	46	46	Sep 25
69½	36¼	Anaconda (1¼g)	172	39⅜	38⅛	39⅜	+1⅜
97	51	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	53	53	53	Sep 29
24⅜	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	8	20½	20	20	Sep 30
37½	12	Andes Copper	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
10¼	4	A P W Paper	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 27
46	38	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	39½	39½	39½	
111	104	Armour Del pf (7)	1	104½	104½	104½	— ½
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	31	9	8¾	9	
25	17½	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	77	76¾	77	Sep 30
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
70½	45¾	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	6	47⅛	47	47¼	— ⅝
16¼	8⅜	Arnold Const (⅞g)	1	10	10	10	Sep 30
17⅜	5⅞	Artloom	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	Sep 30
24¾	10¼	Assd Dry Goods	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
101	82½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	82½	82½	82½	Sep 24
125	107	Assd D G 2pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	43½	Associates Invest (3)	2	43½	43½	43½	Sep 27
94¾	54½	Atch T & S F (2g)	32	58½	56½	57	—1
104	87½	Atchison pf (5)	3	91	90	91	Sep 30
55½	31⅜	Atl Coast Line	11	37	36½	37	
29	8½	Atl Gulf & W In	2	8¾	8½	8½	Sep 29
44	13¼	Atl G & W In pf	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	
37	22½	Atl Refining (1)	17	24⅜	23⅜	23⅝	— ¾
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	6	102	101⅜	101⅜	Sep 29
18½	12⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	10	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
52⅜	46½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	47½	47⅛	47½	Sep 30
94	56	Atlas Powder (2½g)	3	60	60	60	+2
18¼	6¾	Atlas Tack (½g)	6	8	8	8	+ ⅛
36¾	12	Auburn Auto	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
9½	2	Austin Nichols	3	4⅛	4	4	Sep 30
9¼	3⅞	Aviation Corp	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛

—B—

23¾	10⅞	Baldwin Loco ct	65	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜	+ ⅜
40½	15⅝	Balt & Ohio	36	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
47¾	20⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	16	22	21	21	— ¼
45	34⅞	Bang & Aroos (2½)	2	35	35	35	+ ⅛
43⅜	17⅝	Barber Co (¾g)	4	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ¼
32	15	Barker Bros	3	16	16½	18	Sep 30
35¼	16⅞	Barnsdall (1)	32	18¼	17½	18	+ ¼
20¼	11	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅜
28¾	17	Beatrice Cr (1a)	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
105¾	99⅞	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Sep 30
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	Sep 30
15¾	9	Belding-Hem (1)	5	10	10	10	Sep 30
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	14¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	12	15¼	15	15½	— ⅛
23¾	17¾	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	6	20	19⅞	20	
62¾	44⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	2	47½	47	47½	Sep 29
105½	65⅛	Beth Steel (2½g)	80	70½	68⅜	69¾	+ ⅝
20	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Sep 30
129½	103	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	107	106	107	Sep 30
69¾	42	Bigelow-San (3g)	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
38	18	Black & Decker (1a)	5	22½	21½	22	— ½
29⅞	12½	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	9	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
49¾	21⅜	Boeing Airplane	12	25½	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
48½	32	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	2	35⅛	35	35	
25	18	Bond Stores (1.60)	5	18	18	18	Sep 29
28	20⅞	Borden (1.60)	20	21¾	21½	21½	
50⅝	36¼	Borg-Warner (2)	16	40⅛	39½	40	— ¼
15⅜	5⅝	Boston & Maine	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
4½	1⅛	Botany C M A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 29
35⅞	25½	Bower R Bear (2g)	1	28	28	28	Sep 30
23¼	11⅜	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	10	13¾	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
59⅛	29½	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	15	33⅛	33	33⅜	— ⅜
8	3⅜	Briggs & Str (2¾g)	1	42	42	42	+1
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	35	35	35	
8	2	Bklyn & Queens T	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
38½	7½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 30
53	9¾	Bklyn-Man T	30	14⅞	13¼	14⅞	+2¼
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	40¼	30¼	40¼	
52¾	24⅛	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	5	24½	24¼	24½	
50	40	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40	40	40	
24½	11¼	Brunswick-Bal (½g)	2	12¼	12¼	12½	— ⅜
25¼	11¼	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	10	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	5½	Budd Mfg	15	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	2	6¾	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
45¼	22	Bullard Co (1)	4	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
65¼	35½	Bulova Watch (4a)	5	42	41½	41½	—1¼
18⅜	10	Burlington Mills (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
35⅜	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	9	26	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	3½	Bush Terminal	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Sep 29
39	11	Bush Term 7% deb	3	11½	11½	11½	Sep 27
18¼	10¾	Butler Bros (.60)	2	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
36¼	24½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ¾
9¼	4	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
33¾	11	Byers Co	1	13	13	13⅜	— ¼
34⅜	19⅞	Byron Jackson (1g)	1	22	22	22	— ¾

—C—

48¼	26	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	30½	30¼	30½	— ¼
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	Sep 29
6½	2¼	Calumet & H (1.10g)	15	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	9⅝	Calumet & H (1.10g)	15	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
37⅜	22	Campbell Wy (1)	4	24	23¾	24	
38¼	14⅛	Can Dry Ginger Ale	34	18⅞	15¾	16½	— ⅝
17½	9	Canadian Pacific	19	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
61½	36	Cannon Mills (1½g)	2	40	40	40	Sep 30
18½	8¾	Cap Adm A (½g)	5	9¼	8¾	8¾	Sep 28
35⅜	22	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	2	23	23	23	— ⅜
9½	5	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
191¾	126	Case (J I)	4	132	130	130	—4
100	71	Caterpil Tract (2¼g)	10	78	77	77	—1¾
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 24
41¼	26⅝	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	16	30	29	29	— ⅜
115	104	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	104	104	104	Sep 30
48¼	28	Celotex (.80g)	1	32	32	32	+ ¾
39¼	29¼	Cent Aguir (1⅛a)	2	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
12⅜	4	Cent Pdy	5	5	4⅞	5	
41¾	16	Cent RR NJ	2	17	17	17	
24¾	7½	Cent Violeta Sug	3	9	8½	8	Sep 28
14½	6½	Century Rib M (.30g)	2	7¾	7	7¾	Sep 27
86⅜	49	Cerro de Pasco (4)	14	54½	53	54½	+1¼
23⅝	7½	Certain-teed	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¾
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	46½	46½	46½	— ½
48	10¾	Checker Cab	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
68⅞	38½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	23	43¼	43⅛	43¾	— ¾
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	90½	90½	90½	Sep 30
90½	49½	Ches Corp (3)	7	54½	53¾	53½	—1½
4¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 27
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	6	4¾	4½	4½	Sep 30
6¾	2½	Chi & N W	7	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
19½	6¼	Chi & N W pf	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 30
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 30
18¼	5½	Chi Gt West pf	3	7	7	7	
32	18½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	3	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
7¼	2¼	Chi M St P & P pf	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	
33	15¾	Chi Pneu T	2	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¾
45	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	38	38	38	
3⅝	1¼	Chi Rk Is & P	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 30
8¾	2⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 30
10¾	3¼	C R I & P 7% pf	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
27½	10¼	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	3	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	Sep 30
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	3	16½	16⅜	16⅜	Sep 30
15⅞	5¾	Childs Co	7	6⅞	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
135¼	87	Chrysler (7g)	78	91⅞	89¾	91⅜	+ ⅝

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21¾	14	City Ice & F (2)	3	15½	15½	15½	
10⅝	4¼	City Stores	2	5	5	5	
48	31⅝	Clark Equip (1.30g)	3	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅜
48½	30½	Clev Graph Br (1½g)	4	36	36	36	— ½
29⅝	16½	Cluett Peabody (1)	5	19	18½	19	+ ⅜
170½	122	Coca-Cola (3)	1	131	130	130	
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57	57	57	Sep 30
25¾	13¼	Colgate-Palm (¾g)	9	15¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅜
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	Sep 30
62¾	35	Coll & Atk (4g)	2	38¼	38	38¼	— ¼
51⅞	18½	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	23¼	22½	22½	Sep 27
32	23⅞	Colum Br A (1.05g)	5	25¾	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
31½	23½	Colum Br B (1.05g)	3	25¼	25¼	25⅛	Sep 30
20⅞	8¾	Colum G&E (.20g)	34	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ¼
108	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	5	80¼	80	80	
39½	18⅝	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	1	20	19¼	19¼	—1¾
46½	27⅞	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Sep 29
125¾	95	Colum Carbon (4a)	8	99	96	96	—4
89¼	47⅛	Coml Credit (4a)	14	52⅞	51¾	52⅛	+ ⅞
114	90	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	90	90	90	Sep 29
80¼	47¼	Coml Invest Tr (4)	13	54¼	53½	53½	— ¾
120	99	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 27
21¼	10	Comi Solv (.60)	26	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
4½	1⅞	Comwith & Sou	51	2½	2	2¼	+ ⅛
75⅝	41	Comwith & So pf (3)	1	43½	43½	43½	
19½	7¼	Conde Nast	3	7⅞	7½	7½	Sep 30
45⅝	27	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	11	30	29¾	29¾	
19¼	11	Congress Cigar	1	11	11	11	Sep 29
33¾	12¾	Consol Aircraft	13	14	14	14	— ¼
18⅞	8½	Consol Cigar	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
49⅞	29½	Consol Edison (1½g)	51	30¾	29¾	30	— ⅛
108	99¼	Consol Edison pf (5)	6	99⅞	99¼	99⅜	+ ⅛
3¾	2	Consol Film	2	2½	2	2	— ⅛
18¾	8	Consol Film pf	3	9¼	9	9	+ ¼
13½	6	Consol Laundries	8	7⅞	7	7	Sep 30
17⅞	11½	Consol Oil (.80a)	34	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
105⅞	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 28
10⅝	4¼	Consol RR Cuba pf	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Sep 29
1⅝	½	Consol Textile	2	⅝	½	⅝	
13¼	6½	Consol Coal	5	7	7	7	— ½
52¾	29	Consol Coal pf	10	29	29	29	Sep 29
92½	88	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	88	88	88	Sep 21
37⅝	19⅜	Container Corp (1.20)	8	20¾	20½	20¾	— ¼
37⅜	13¼	Cont Baking A	6	15¼	15	15¼	
20⅞	8¾	Colum G&E pf (.20g)	34	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ¼
108	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	5	80¼	80	80	
39½	18⅝	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	1	20	19¼	19¼	—1¾
46½	27⅞	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Sep 29
125¾	95	Colum Carbon (4a)	8	99	96	96	—4
89¼	47⅛	Comi Credit (4a)	14	52⅞	51¾	52⅛	+ ⅞
114	90	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	1	90	90	90	Sep 29
80¼	47¼	Comi Invest Tr (4)	13	54¼	53½	53½	— ¾
120	99	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 27
21¼	10	Comi Solv (.60)	26	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
4½	1⅞	Comwith & Sou

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	106.14	106.12	106.14
61 3¼s '41	106.15	106.14	106.15
2 3¼s '45-'43	106.10	106.10	106.10
13 3¼s '46-'44	106.8	106.5	106.5
19 4s '54-'44	111.10	111.10	111.10
30 2¾s '47-'45	102.12	102.11	102.11
2 3¾s '56-'46	109.19	109.18	109.19
2 4¼s '52-'47	115.20	115.18	115.20
17 2¾s '51-'48	100.16	100.12	100.12
5 2½s '53-'49	97.27	97.27	97.27
80 2¾s '54-'51	99.20	99.18	99.18
4 3s '58-'51	102.19	102.19	102.19
28 2⅞s '60-'55	100.14	100.11	100.11
77 2¾s '59-'56	99.14	99.13	99.13

Home Owners' Loan

9 2¾s '49-'39	100.15	100.14	100.14
10 2¼s '44-'42	100.12	100.12	100.12
3 3s '52-'44	102	102	102

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany 5s '49	83	83	83
2 Alleghany 5s '49	68	68	68
14 Alleghany 5s '50 st	40¼	40	40¼
61 Allis Chalm 4s '52	104¾	104¼	104¾
97 Am For P 5s 2030	71	70	70
1 AmAgChem5½s'49	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Am T & T 5½s '43	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝
42 Am T & T 3¼s '66	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
8 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	103⅞	103⅝	103¾
8 Am T&T 3¼s '61	100¼	100	100⅛
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	101	101	101
13 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105½	105	105¼
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	31	31	31
4 Arm Del 4½s '57	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
9 Arm Del 4s '55	96½	96¼	96½
1 AT & SF 4s '95	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 AT & SF 4s 1905-55	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 AT & SF 4½s adj-A '62	112¼	111¾	112¼
12 A C Line 1st 4s '52	98	97½	98
36 A C L cit 4s '52	87¼	87	87¼
12 A C Line 4½s '64	82	82	82
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40	40	40
1 Auburn Auto 4½s '39	36	36	36
14 B & O rfg 6s '95	77⅞	77	77
22 B & O 1st 5s '48	102½	101¾	102
2 B & O rfg 5s '95	64½	64⅛	64½
17 B & O 5s '96 F	63½	63¼	63½
14 B & O 5s 2000 D	63¼	63	63
24 B & O cv 4½s '60	56	55	55½
25 B & O 4s '48	94¼	93⅞	94⅛
5 B & O 4s PLE & WV '41	91½	91½	91½
9 B & O 5s S W '50	85	84½	85
2 Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	108¾	108¾	108¾
20 Bell TPa 5s'60 C	126⅜	126	126
2 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	103½	103½	103½
38 Beth Stl 3s'66	94¾	94⅜	94¾
4 Boston&Me 5s'67	62½	62½	62½
1 Bos & NY AirL 4s'55	15	15	15
2 BotConM 6½s'34 ct	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
21 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	69	68½	69
7 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	93	93	93
6 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
10 Buf R&P 4½s'57	67⅞	67⅜	67⅞
7 Bush T Bldg 5s'60	64¼	64	64¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	112½	112½	112½
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	123¼	123¼	123¼
1 Can Pac 5s'54	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Can Pac 4½s'46	103	103	103
2 Can Pac 4½s'60	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
16 Can Pac 4s perp	90⅛	89⅞	90
3 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	86¼	86	86
5 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	24½	24½	24½
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	20	20	20
26 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	100⅝	100	100
5 Cen Pac 5s'60	85¼	85	85¼
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	107¼	107⅛	107¼
3 Cen R R N J 5s'87	44	43	43
3 Cen Steel 8s '41	117	117	117
11 ChampionPaCe&⁴⁄₃s '50	105¾	105½	105½
12 C&Ohio cn 5s '39	106⅜	106½	106½
8 C & O 3½s '96D	96	96	96
1 C&O rfg 3½s '91¿E	96	96	96
14 CB&Q gen 4s '58	110½	110½	110½
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	106	106	106
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	20¼	20¼	20¼
11 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	19	19	19
16 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27¾	27½	27¾
22 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	17¼	17	17
24 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6	5¾	5¾
2 CM&SP 4½s '89C	40	40	40
5 CM&SP gen 4s '89	37½	37½	37½
1 CM&SP 6½s '34	33	33	33
9 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	31	31	31
16 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	10½	10¼	10½
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	16¾	16¾	16¾
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
6 Chi & NW as '87 st	29	29	29
15 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	12	12	12
25 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	7⅛	7	7
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	99½	99¼	99¼
8 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103	103	103
3 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	108	108	108
19 CCC&StL 4½s '77	86	85½	86
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	97¾	97¼	97¾
1 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
8 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
6 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	100	99¾	99¾
8 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	96¾	96¼	96½
2 Colmbia G s5 1961	93⅝	93½	93⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
22 Mo ac 5s '65 A	31½	31	31½
24 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	31	30½	30½
8 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	30¾	30¾	30¾
4 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	31	30⅞	30⅞
21 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	11	11	11
4 Mob & O 4½s '77	21	20⅞	20⅞
2 MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	78	78	78
1 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜
7 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	101¼	101	101
6 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
5 Nat Ry Mex 4s '77 asd	3	3	3
8 Natl Steel 4s '65	106	105¾	105¾
1 New Eng T & T 5s '52	122¼	122¼	122¼
6 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	94⅞	94⅜	94⅞
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '55 B	94½	94½	94½
1 N O Tex & M 5½s '54	46	46	46
17 NYC2rfg 5s 2013	92½	91¾	92
16 NYC 4½s 2013 A	83	83	83
31 NYC cn 4s '98	92⅜	92	92
11 NYC 3¾s '46	99¾	99⅝	99¾
4 NYC 3½s '52	101	101	101
25 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	83	82½	83
30 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	87⅞	87	87
6 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	76	75¼	76
1 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 NY Conn RR 5s'53	108½	108½	108½
3 NY Dock Co 5s'38	48¾	48½	48½
2 NY Dock Co 4s'51	50	50	50
4 NY Edis 3¼s'65	101¼	101	101
1 NY Edis 3¼s'66	101	101	101
4 NY Lack&W 4s'73 A	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	30	30	30
1 NYNH&H clt 6s'40	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 NYNH&H 4½s'67	29¾	29¾	29¾
4 NYNH&H 4s'56	26	26	26
3 NYNH&H 4s'57	15½	15½	15½
1 NY Steam 3s'47	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 NY Steam 5s'56	105	105	105
16 NY Steam 5s'51	105½	105¼	105⅜
11 NY Tel 4½s'39	107	106⅝	107
2 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
25 Niagara FlinP 3½s'66	104	104	104
8 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	18	17¾	17¾
10 Norf & W 4s'96	117¾	117	117
1 Nor Am Co 5s'61	104	104	104
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	104	103¾	104
3 Nor Am Ed 5s 69 C	100½	100¼	100½
44 Nor Pac 6s 2047	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	92	92	92
11 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	92	92	92
1 Nor Pac 4½s' 2047	87⅞	87½	87⅞
33 Nor Pac 4s'97	102½	102⅛	102½
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047	71	70¾	71
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	101⅜	101¼	101¼
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	97½	97	97½
3 OklahomaG&E3¾s '66	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	103	103	103
2 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	100	100	100
2 Para Pict3¾s'47	85	84½	84½
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	50	50	50
2 Penn Dix 6s '41A	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
8 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	101¼	100⅝	101
1 Pen Co 4s '63	101	100⅝	101
16 Pen RR gen4½s'65	109½	109½	109½
29 Pen RR 4½sdeb'70	98	97¾	97¾
2 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	105½	105½	105½
7 Pen RR 3¾s'70	98	97¾	97¾
22 Pen RR 3½s'52	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
1 Pere Marq 5s'56	94	94	94
17 Pere Marq 4½s'80	86½	84⅞	86½
7 Pere Marq 4s'56	82½	82½	82½
41 Philips Elec 3½s'52	108	108	108
5 Phila Co 5s'67	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
6 Phil Elec3½s'67	104⅛	104	104⅛
4 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	8½	8½	8½
76 Philippine Ry 4s '37	20¼	18½	18¾
3 So Pac cit 4s '49	82¾	82	82¾
3 PCC & SL 5s '70A	115⅛	115	115
14 Portl Gen E 1¾s'66	54⅞	54	54
27 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	16	15½	15½
3 Potomac El P 3½s'66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Purity Bs '48	94	94	94
5 Readg 4½s '97 A	105½	105¼	105½
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	93	93	93
10 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	102⅞	102¾	102¾
1 Republic Steel 5½s '54	111	111	111
5 Republic Steel 4½s '61	90⅞	90½	90⅝
2 Republic Steel 4½s'56	91½	91½	91½
5 Revere Cou&B 4¼s'56	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
16 Ri Ark & La4½s'34	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛
1 Saguenay P&L 4¼s'66	10	10	10
12 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	69	69	69
15 St L S F 4½s'78	16¼	15¾	16¼
15 St L S F 4s '50 A	17	16¾	17
1 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	15½	15½	15½
10 St L SW 1st 4s '89	83	83	83
6 St P&KC ShL4½s'41	12	12	12
7 SA&A Pass 4s '43	95¼	95	95¼
5 SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 San Diego G&E 4s '65	108	108	108
3 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	25	25	25
72 Seab A L cn 6s '45	14	13¾	13¾
26 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞
8 Sea A L aj 5s '49	6½	5⅜	5⅜
8 Sea A L aj 5s '49	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝
20 Sea UnPa 6s '46 A	8	7¾	7¾
10 Shell Un 3½s '51	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 Skely Oil 4s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
22 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	105¼	104⅞	105¼
2 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 So Cal Gas 4s '65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 So Cal Por 6s '47	104¾	104¼	104¼
11 Sou Kraft 4¾s '46	98¼	98	98
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3 Sou Pac 4½s'68	75½	75½	75½
24 Sou Pac 4½s'81	75½	75	75⅜
24 So Pac 4½s '69	75½	74¾	75½
11 So Pac rfg 4s '55	103⅞	103½	103½

Foreign Bonds

23 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	82½	82¼	82¼
22 Argentine 4s '72	93¾	93½	93⅝
23 Argentine 4s '72 new	93¾	93½	93⅝
32 Argentine 4½s '71	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Arg6s'61May 100 9-32	100 9-32	100 9-32	
1 Australia 5s '55	106	106	106
8 Australia 4½s'56	101¾	101⅝	101¾
1 Belgium 7s '55	117⅛	117¼	118¼
3 Belgium 6s '55	108½	108½	108½
1 Berl City El 6½s '51	22	22	22
9 Brazil 8s '41	42½	42	42½
10 Brazil 6½s '26-57xin	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
4 Brazil 6½s '27-57	36¼	36	36
8 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	34¾	34¼	34¼
2 Brisbane 5s '57	101½	101½	101½
2 Buenos A 6½s '55	101	101	101
3 Buen A 4½s 43⅜s '77	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 BuenA4¼s4½s5Aug'76	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
3 BuenA4¾s4⅝s5Apr'76	79	79	79
7 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	80½	80½	80½
5 Buen A 6½s '61st	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Bulgaria 7s '67	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
1 Canada 4s '60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
8 Canada 3s '67	93½	93½	93½
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Chile 7s '42	18	18	18
2 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	23½	23½	23½
3 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	23⅜	23½	23½
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s '46	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
22 Copenhag 5s '52	100½	100	100½
3 Copenhag 4½s '53	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5 Cordoba City 7s '57	80	80	80
6 Cordoba Pv 7s '42	96	96	96
2 Cuba 5½s '45	57	57	57
1 Denmark 5½s '55	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 Denmark 4½s '62	100¾	100⅝	100¾
5 Dom 5½s '42	74	74	74
2 Fin 7s '46	93	93	93
13 Ger Gov 5½s '65	26	25¾	26
6 Ger Gov 7s '49	32	31⅞	31⅞
1 Ger Gen El 6½s '40	40	40	40
1 Gt Con El P Jap 7s '44	74	74	74
1 Greek 6s '68	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
10 Haiti 6s '52	99¼	99	99¼
1 Helsingfors 6½s '60	105	105	105
1 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Italy 7s 1951	83¾	83½	83¾
14 Japan 6½s '54	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝
14 Japan 5½s '65	62	61½	61⅝
5 Met Water 5½s '50	101⅞	101½	101½
30 Mex 10 4s asc '45	31¼	31¼	31¼
25 Milan City 6½s '52	69⅛	69	69
3 PCC & SL 5s '70A	115⅛	115	115
14 Portl Gen E 1¾s'66	54⅞	54	54
27 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	16	15½	15½
3 Potomac El P 3½s'66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Purity Bs '48	94	94	94
5 Readg 4½s '97 A	105½	105¼	105½
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	93	93	93
10 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	102⅞	102¾	102¾
1 Republic Steel 5½s '54	111	111	111
5 Republic Steel 4½s '61	90⅞	90½	90⅝
2 Republic Steel 4½s'56	91½	91½	91½
5 Revere Cou&B 4¼s'56	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
16 Ri Ark & La4½s'34	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛
1 Saguenay P&L 4¼s'66	10	10	10
12 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	69	69	69
15 St L S F 4½s'78	16¼	15¾	16¼
15 St L S F 4s '50 A	17	16¾	17
1 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	15½	15½	15½
10 St L SW 1st 4s '89	83	83	83
6 St P&KC ShL4½s'41	12	12	12
7 SA&A Pass 4s '43	95¼	95	95¼
5 SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 San Diego G&E 4s '65	108	108	108
3 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	25	25	25
72 Seab A L cn 6s '45	14	13¾	13¾
26 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞
8 Sea A L aj 5s '49	6½	5⅜	5⅜
8 Sea A L aj 5s '49	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝
20 Sea UnPa 6s '46 A	8	7¾	7¾
10 Shell Un 3½s '51	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 Skely Oil 4s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
22 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	105¼	104⅞	105¼
2 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 So Cal Gas 4s '65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 So Cal Por 6s '47	104¾	104¼	104¼
11 Sou Kraft 4¾s '46	98¼	98	98
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3 Sou Pac 4½s'68	75½	75½	75½
24 Sou Pac 4½s'81	75½	75	75⅜
24 So Pac 4½s '69	75½	74¾	75½
11 So Pac rfg 4s '55	103⅞	103½	103½

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Fri.	Thurs.
Advances	251	403
Declines	320	248
Unchanged	177	169
Total issues	748	820

Stock Averages
(60 Stocks)
By the Associated Press

Today	56.2	Previous day	56.6
Month ago	63.6	Year ago	68.8
1937	75.3	1937 low	53.7

$31,988,000 Export Excess in August Shown by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 (AP)—The Commerce Department said today the nation sold $31,988,000 more in world markets than it bought during August.

This export balance compared with a $14,098,000 excess of imports in the corresponding month a year ago.

August exports aggregated $277,-695,000, and imports, $245,707,000.

For the first eight months of this year, imports exceeded exports by $111,923,000. This was far in excess of the $38,312,000 import balance in the same period a year ago.

For eight months, exports totaled $2,082,433,000, an increase of $568,-107,000 over the corresponding period last year. Imports were up $641,718,-000 to $2,194,356,000.

The department said that imports, climbing rapidly during the first half of this year, "recently have shown a definite slackening."

"Improvement in export trade over last year has become more and more pronounced from month to month in 1937."

The department said import declines during August included hides and skins, corn, vegetable oils, coffee, sugar, newsprint, tin and copper.

Exports of grains, fruits, tobacco and raw cotton increased along with shipments of petroleum products.

The department listed raw cotton exports at $15,903,000 during August, compared with $12,360,000 in the same month last year.

August gold imports totaled $105,-013,000, compared with $67,524,000 in the same month last year. Silver imports stood at $4,964,000 and $16,-637,000 in the respective months.

Gold and silver exports were comparatively slight.

Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22	10	Conn Ry & L pf	10	10½	10½	10½	Sep 28
87	87	Consol Cigar pf (7)	20	70⅜	70	70	Sep 25
95	81	Cons Cigpfww (6½)	10	81	81	81	Sep 30
94	81	Cons Cig p pfxw (6½)	10	81	81	81	Sep 27
77	53	Corn Exchange (3)	60	56½	56	56	—1
17⅜	6	Cuba RR pf	40	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ¾
127	104	Cuban-Am S pf (18k)	10	104	104	104	Sep 24
62	30	Cushman $8 pf	10	30	30	30	Sep 20
109	99¼	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	60	102½	101½	101½	Sep 28
22	9⅜	Detroit & Mackinac	70	11	11	11	Sep 23
30	19	Detroit & Mac pf	10	19	19	19	Sep 7
41¼	32	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	30	32½	32	32¼	
122	112	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	116½	116½	116½	Sep 27
115½	110	Duquesne Lt 1 pf (5)	10	115	115	115	
163	150	Eastman Kod pf (6)	10	158	158	158	
115½	105½	Endicott-John pf (5)	200	108	107¾	107¾	
80	75⅜	Erie & Pitts 10½	20	76	76	76	Sep 10
5⅜	1¼	Fairbanks Co	150	2½	2½	2½	Sep 30
28	11	Fairbanks pf	50	14½	14	14½	+ ½
103	85	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	10	85	85	85	
39¾	25⅛	Filene's Sons (1.20g)	40	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Sep 30
98	91¾	Food Mach pf (4½)	150	90½	90	90½	—1¼
135	90	Foster Wheeler pf	20	90	90	90	Sep 23
83	55	Franklin Simon pf	10	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	Sep 28
117	104½	Freeport Sul pf (6)	60	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
73	25	Fuller pr pf	20	32	32	32	Sep 30
48½	12	Fuller 2 pf	130	16	16	16	Sep 30
33	17¼	Gamewell	10	18	18	18	Sep 30
106¼	93½	Gannett pf (6)	30	96	96	96	
153	128¾	Gen Baking pf (8)	30	130	128¾	130	Sep 27
152	110	Gen Cigar pf (7)	20	110	110	110	
64½	46	Gen G & El cv pf	20	46	46	46	Sep 8
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	10	120	120	120	+2
110	105¼	Gen Ink pf (6)	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	Sep 25
17½	10⅝	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	100	104¾	104¾	104½	Jul 13
88	30	Gen Steel Cast pf	20	37	37	37	+1½
115	100	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	100	100	100	Sep 15
96	70	Goth Silk H pf (7)	30	70	70	70	Sep 27
145½	132	Gt W Sug pf (7)	20	135	135	135	Sep 10
64¼	50½	Green B&W (2½gg)	10	50½	50½	50½	Sep 14
98	65¼	Greene Cananea (3a)	10	80	80	80	Jul 22
59	26¼	Guantanamo Sug pf	20	28	26¼	28	Sep 27
36	26½	Hack W pf A (1¾)	60	33	32½	32½	Sep 22
108	103	Hamilton W pf (6)	50	104	104	104	Sep 28
105	98	Hanna $5 pf (5)	10	101	101	101	Sep 27
140	128	Harb-Walk pf (6)	10	128	128	128	Sep 29
106½	90	Hat Corp pf (6½)	50	90	90	90	Sep 8
166	140	Helme pf (7)	10	154	154	154	Sep 20
135½	125	Hercules P pf (6)	20	128	128	128	Sep 25
120½	99	Holland F pf (5)	80	98¼	98	98¼	+ ¼
114¾	110	Holly Sug pf (7)	50	111	110	110	Sep 18
72	50	Illinois Cent LL (4)	210	51	50	50	—1
143	133½	Ingersoll Rd pf (6)	40	138	138	138	Sep 21
111½	100	Interch Corp pf (6)	10	100	100	100	Sep 21
10	4½	Int Ry Cent Amer	20	4½	4½	4½	Sep 25
8¾	4⅛	Int Ry Cent Am ct	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 25
57½	43	Int Ry C Am pf	110	47½	47	47	+ ½
110	80	Int Silver pf (8k)	20	81	80	80	
107½	83½	Intrst D Strs pf (7)	30	83	83	83	— ½
127	117	Island Crk C pf (6)	*30	116½	116	116	Sep 23
126	120	Johns-Man pf (7)	20	123	123	123	Sep 30
136	105	Jon & L St pf (5¼k)	20	105½	104¾	104¾	— ¼
21	115½	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	117¾	117¾	117¾	Sep 22
110	96	Keith-A O pf (5¼k)	20	90	90	90	Sep 21
109½	100	Kendall pf (6a)	10	100	100	100	Sep 29
71	29¾	Kinney (G R) pf	10	30	30	30	Sep 24
35½	18	Kinney (G R) pr pf	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¾
27⅞	10	Laclede Gas	20	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
41½	18¾	Laclede Gas pf	10	20	20	20	—1
203	108	Lehigh P C 4% pf (4)	20	108	108	108	Sep 24
110	105	Loose-W B 5% pf (5)	20	105	105	105	Sep 20
147¾	127	Lorillard pf (7)	20

Boston's Expert Quotationalist Gets Fun Out of an Arduous Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—What are the quotations people remember most? Possibly the person best able to answer that question is Miss Louella D. Everett of Boston. For many years she has been answering appeals from all over the United States for identification of favorite poems, adages, quotations and such.

To go back to the beginning; some people are just natural born collectors, Miss Everett thinks. She knows she is one. Once she started a collection of pictures, quotations and all manner of objects connected with the figure of Satan.

One day the whole collection struck her as being a little silly, if not depressing. "If you are going into the collecting field, I decided," said Miss Everett, "it might as well be something that at least is potentially worth while. I took stock of my favorite useful 'likes' and realized that most of all I was fond of poetry and literary quotations. And since the stamp field seemed to be a little crowded I thought, 'What could be better than to collect quotations?'"

About 1914 there was appearing in a New York paper a column devoted to queries from people who remembered fragments of poems or quotations and who wanted to identify the source or to obtain the entire passage. There was another column which gave the answers from readers who had read the appeals and who were able to place the author and source.

Began to Appear

Miss Everett's name began to appear very frequently in the answer column. Soon she had become the department's stand-by. But that wasn't all. People began to write her direct. "Could you tell me the source of the quotation: 'As soon seek roses in December,' and so on. I know it was in my fifth-grade reader but have not been able to find a copy to locate the rest of it again." Miss Everett could and she did! It was Byron on critics.

A Boston paper had a column similar to the New York one. Miss Everett's initials began to appear as often in that in the role of answerer.

Miss Everett clips all these quotations and files them. In her work room she has files, elaborately cross-indexed, containing at least 35,000 complete poems, she believes.

Building up a thing like that cannot go on without some very exceptional use being found for it. One day the publishers of Bartlett's Familiar Quotations decided that a new edition of their work was in order. The last one had appeared in 1914, about the time Miss Everett had got into this quotation business. It had become a business by now, if you could judge from the daily mail that was getting into Miss Everett's post-box. Only unlike most successful businesses it didn't pay any money.

Just the Person

The Bartlett people, taking all this into account, thought Miss Everett would be just the person to help edit their new edition. She was a pretty good identifier and there was also a chap named Christopher Morley who was a writer and knew a lot about quotations himself, from the literary end. He agreed to be the editor-in-chief. They didn't tell him who they had thought of for his assistant. They asked him whom he would like. He pulled a piece of paper out of his desk with a name on it. The name was Louella D. Everett.

That was three years ago. Since that time Miss Everett has gone over the entire book of quotations, changing the old entries for new and better ones, adding to the sections where necessary. She found she had to read hundreds of books.

One might think with such a task done that Miss Everett would be getting a little weary of the whole affair. But she says not. It is too exciting. For instance, recently she identified a quotation that appeared in Godey's Ladies Book in 1855. A man wrote and said if she could remember back as far as that they must be contemporaries. Anyway, she has now become more than an answerer. She is becoming the repository of clippings and scrapbooks that people find in their attics and are left to them in wills. The other day she got a scrapbook through the mail that contained many old poems from papers and magazines from the time of Lincoln. Pasted in it were the complete newspaper accounts of his administration up to the news of his assassination and capture of Booth.

Poem About Her

There is a limit, of course, to the number of files and books that one can get into two rooms. But that doesn't worry Miss Everett as much as it seems to do her friends. The noted author, Carolyn Wells, published a poem about Miss Everett that ended:

I picture Louella surrounded by books,
Into each of which she incessantly looks.
And I think her volumes are trained, one and all,
To jump down from their shelves and come at her call.

When you talk to Miss Everett you eventually find that, like all success stories, there is a moral to all this. It is a homely one and can be summed up in a quotation: the one about the man building a better mousetrap so that the world beat a path to his door. Miss Everett could quote it correctly though it is doubtful if she has ever thought about it in relation to herself. The hobby has become an occupation with a future: Miss Everett hopes soon to syndicate a column of questions and answers different from any now being published. And it's all a sort of service. For Miss Everett thinks these quotations fill a need in people's lives; they bring beauty and courage and comfort. They may not all be great literature, these requests that are wanted, but they serve. And through them Miss Everett serves too.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 269 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Alabama

Decatur—Week days, no regular time assigned, WMFO, 1370kc.
Dothan—Daily, 9 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WAGF, 1370kc.
Huntsville—Week days, 3:30 p. m., WBHP, 1200kc.
Selma—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WHBB, 1500kc.
Sheffield—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WMSD, 1420kc.

Florida

Daytona Beach—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WMFJ, 1420kc.
Lakeland—Week days, 3:30 p. m., WLAK, 1310kc.
Miami—Week days, 6:15 a. m., WQAM, 560kc.
Orlando—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 5 p. m., WDBO, 580kc.
St. Augustine — Week days, 11:30 a. m., WFOY, 1210kc.
Tallahassee — Daily, 6:45 p. m., WTAL, 1310kc.
West Palm Beach—Daily, no regular time assigned, WJNO, 1200kc.

Georgia

Albany—Week days, 2:30 p. m., WGPC, 1420kc.
Atlanta — Week days, 7 p. m., WATL, 1370kc.
Griffin—Saturdays, 10 a. m., KWEU, 1500kc.
Macon—Fridays, 9 a. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.
Thomasville — Week days, 2:30 p. m., WPAX, 1210kc.
Waycross—Daily, 5 p. m., WAYX, 1200kc.

Maryland

Baltimore—Daily, except Saturday, 11:30 a. m.; Saturday, 11:15 a. m., WCBM, 1370kc.
Cumberland — Week days, 2:15 p. m., WTBO, 800kc.
Frederick—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WFMD, 900kc.
Hagerstown—Daily, no regular time assigned, WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Asbury Park — Mondays to Fridays, inc., 12:15 p. m.; Sundays, 2 p. m., WCAP, 1280kc.
Atantic City—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 11 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Red Bank—Mondays, Thursdays, Fridays, 10:45 a. m., Tuesdays to Saturdays, inc. 6:15 p. m., WBRB, 1210kc.

New York

Albany—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10 a. m., WABY, 1370kc.
Auburn—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WMBO 1310kc.
Brooklyn — Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WBBC, 1400kc.
Brooklyn—Week days, 4:45 p. m., WCNW. 1500kc.
Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.
Jamestown—Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays, 9:15 p. m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10:05 p. m., WJTN, 1210kc.
New York City — Week days, 3:15 p. m., WQXR, 1550kc.
New York City — Week days, 7:45 a. m., WNYC, 810kc.
Olean—Week days, 2 p. m., WHDL, 1420kc.
Plattsburg—Week days, 8:30 p. m., WMFF, 1310kc.
Saranac Lake — Week days, 10 a. m., WNBZ, 1290kc.
Syracuse—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.
White Plains—Thursdays, 4:01 p. m., Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., WFAS, 1210kc.
Woodside—Thursdays, 11 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Asheville—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:45 a. m., WWNC, 570kc.
Charlotte—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 7:15 p. m., WSOC, 1210kc.
High Point — Daily, 1:45 p. m., WMFR, 1200kc.
Wilmington—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5:30 p. m., Saturdays, 5 p. m., WMFD, 1370kc.
Winston-Salem—Daily, 12:15 p. m., WAIR, 1250kc.

Pennsylvania

Allentown — Daily, no regular time assigned, WCBA-WSAN, 1440kc.
Erie—Week days, 5:45 p. m., WLEU, 1420kc.
Glenside—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WIBG, 970kc.
Greensburg — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon, WHJB, 620kc.
Philadelphia—Week days, 8:45 a. m., and 12 noon, WTEL, 1310kc.
Philadelphia — Week days, 10:30 a. m., Wednesdays, 4:45 p. m., WRAX, 920kc.
Pittsburgh — Week days, 9 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.
Wilkes-Barre—Week days, 10 a. m., Sundays, 10 p. m., WBAX, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville — Sundays, 8:45 p. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Charlottesville — Week days, 11 a. m., WCHV, 1420kc.
Harrisonburg—Mondays to Fridays inc., 3:30 p. m., WSVA, 550kc.
Newport News—Daily, no regular time assigned, WGH, 1310kc.
Richmond—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WRTD, 1500kc.

West Virginia

Bluefield—Saturdays, no regular time assigned, WHIS, 1410kc.
Fairmont—Mondays, no regular time assigned, WMNN, 890kc.

Shortwave
Massachusetts

Boston — Week days, 4:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston — Week days, 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada
Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc, CJRX, 11.72mc.

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Georgic	Oct. 2	Southampton Oct. 10	Oct. 1 8:00 pm	Oct. 2 8:00 am
*Roma	Oct. 2	Gibraltar Oct. 9	Oct. 1 8:00 pm	Oct. 2 9:00 am
†Queen Mary	Oct. 6	Cherbourg Oct. 11	Oct. 5, 8:00 pm	Oct. 6, 7:00 am
Manhattan	Oct. 6	Plymouth Oct. 12	Oct. 5, 8:00 pm	Oct. 6, 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Oct. 12	Oct. 7, 4:00 pm	Oct. 7 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Oct. 14	Oct. 9 4:00 pm	Oct. 9 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Oct. 9	Oct. 4 4:00 pm	Oct. 4 8:00 pm

‡Except No. Ireland, Scotland, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. *Italy and Mediterranean countries only. †Except Irish Free State. Special address.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Good profits. Mrs. Johnson made $473. Peterson $433. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-41, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal, confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE

ARIZONA PROPERTY
Ranch and City; Sale or Rent
DAILY & BOYD
321 E. Congress St., Tucson, Ariz. Phone 810

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Avenue—Cool, spacious rooms; innerspring mattresses, running water, opposite The Mother Church; near-by garage. MISS SLACK.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Shaughnessy spun rayon housecoats; also latest Satin-Glo lingerie, pajamas, gowns, finest silk hosiery; direct from mills; low prices; unsurpassed values, send for catalog. SHAUGHNESSY CO., Dept. A, Watertown, N. Y.

INCREASE your income selling friends, neighbors nationally known guaranteed pure silk, full fashioned, first quality hosiery. Experience unnecessary. We show you how. Liberal commissions. Six special sample outfit offers. SILVER LADY, 366 Fifth Ave., New York.

PART TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce locally our line of "Double A" Better Books. Monitor advertised. Liberal commissions and practical sales helps. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 117, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MEMORIAL craftsman with 20 years' experience, seeks opportunity to demonstrate ability with good reliable firm; steady, conscientious, all around workman; now employed; wants to make change. Box R-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 25 Marlboro St.—3-room apartment, large dignified room, sunny side; refrigeration, $100. See Janitor or call Asp. 6541.

BOSTON — Unfurnished apt., 3 rooms, hot water heat; continuous hot water; $45. Call after 5 p. m. LAF. 1869.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete list of furn. and unfurn. suites for immediate occupancy. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle St. KIR. 6502.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Heated 4-room apt. in 2-family house; near Harvard Sq. 18 Wendell St. Phone TRO. 3749.

Riverside Apartment Hotel

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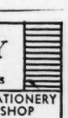
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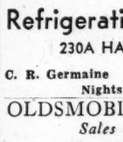
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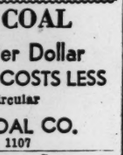

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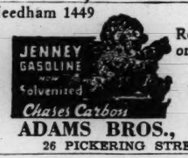
Season's Lowest Coal Prices
Save Money—Order Now
WHETTON'S HIGHLAND COAL CO.
904 Great Plain Ave. Needham 0967

Needham 1449



Road Service on Tires and Batteries
Valvoline Oil
ADAMS BROS., INC.
26 PICKERING STREET

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
36 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

NEW BEDFORD

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

HAWES ELECTRIC COMPANY
1938
General Electric Radios
Are Here
592 Pleasant St., Opp. Library
TEL. 6037

Loretta's
Fine Millinery
556 Pleasant St., The Masonic Bldg.

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Sales Agent for
Toridheet Oil Burners
WILLIAM H. MUDGE
Plumbing—Heating
68 North St., New Bedford, Mass., Tel 7288
1043 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass.
Tel. 5566

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for
TEXACO, TYDOL and TRUCO GASOLINE
TRUE'S FILLING STATIONS
at the Traffic Circle
Newburyport Turnpike

BELL SHOP
is the place to buy your Lingerie, Hosiery, Corsets and Smart Accessories
Smartest and Only Ladies'
Specialty Shop, 23 Pleasant Street

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Cen. 2841-J 9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Announcing
STUDEBAKER'S
Crowning Achievement
Three Great New 1938 Studebakers
Newton Motors, Inc.
126 Galen Street New. No. 8140

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

The Ideal Place to Buy Dresses FOR All Occasions
Priced inexpensively
GENEVA LEAVITT
390 CENTER STREET

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

WILLIAM V. SMITH
61 LINCOLN STREET
Cen. New. 4445
Eves. Cen. New. 3607-W
Philco RCA Victor
Sales—Radio—Service

Radios
Refrigerators Washers
SALES and SERVICE
Highland SUPPLY and SERVICE
CENTRE NEWTON 1714

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for
The World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

★

STAR MARKET CO.
FIRST OF THE SEASON
SPRING TURKEYS, 39c lb
Strictly Fresh Northern, 9 to 10 lbs.
Free Delivery to Newton and Wellesley
304 Walnut Street New. No. 8400

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Turgeon's Garage, Inc.
238 Walnut St. New. No. 2550-2551
Complete Line of
WINTER SUPPLIES
JENNEY AND SOCONY
GAS AND OILS

Dorothy Fairbanks BAESLER
Teacher of Singing
30 Pulsifer Street Newton North 6463

Walnut Delicatessen
We Specialize in
Unusual Delicacies and Cheeses
Open Evenings and Sundays
Cor. WALNUT ST. and HIGHLAND AV.

WEST NEWTON

ABC
DRY CLEANERS, Inc.
"Always Better Cleaning"
WES. NEW. 2600
WE DO NOT SOLICIT BY PHONE

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Lehigh—Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

NORWOOD

COAL - COKE FUEL OIL
JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC.
269 LENOX ST. NORWOOD 0764
DAILY DELIVERIES... CANTON-SHARON-NORWOOD

PITTSFIELD

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE ST. DIAL 2-3733

The Cooper Stoker
Get Your Stoker in October
Deferred plan of payments. See one in operation at our office
COOPER COAL CO.
37 FENN STREET

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
Delicia Ice Cream, Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
Dependable Used Cars
SALES AND SERVICE
SHAPIRO MOTORS
MR. FOSTER, Manager
Dial 8255 661 North St. Open Evenings

NEW and DANIELS
Service Centre
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
VERIFIED LUBRICATION
139 South Street Phone 5667

NESBIT BROS.
High Grade Meats and Groceries
ALSO
Birdseye Frosted Foods
770 Tyler St. Dial 6473

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

SMITH BROTHERS
Coal and Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
172 West Street Tel. 7396

The Smart Hostess Serves
KULDA'S SALTED NUTS
38 South Street

The Smartest Flannel Robes
for cool evenings and frosty mornings
$4.95 to $8.95
Scores of smart styles in colors and fabrics galore. Sizes for every woman
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Barritt Auto Supply
INCORPORATED
Tires—Gas—Oil
Batteries—Accessories
38 Summer Street
Dial either 2-0078 or 5025

NESBIT'S GARAGE
Official AAA Garage
Open All Night
705 North Street Dial 2-1212

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street Pittsfield

FALL HATS
Stetson - Mallory - Kensington
New Shapes New Colors
BESSE-CLARKE
273 North St.

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 6258-W 8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Worth Getting Excited About
Our beautifully laundered ruffled curtains.
OLD COLONY
Launderers *Cleansers*
PRES. 5000
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, INC.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

GAMBLE'S MARKET
GROCERIES *and* PROVISIONS
1551 Hancock St. Gra 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy

QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System
THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
Complete Insurance Service
1364 HANCOCK STREET Granite 3000
Adams Building

ENNA JETTICK
New Styles, New Last and the same Real Comfort . . .
$5 and $6
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

CLEERCOAL
The Supreme Anthracite
Less than a barrel of ash to the ton.
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock Street Pres. 0047

SHIP'S HAVEN

RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations made for special parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 3698

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1581 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE. TEL. PRES. 6735
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

WOLLASTON
Greeting Card Shoppe
17 BEALE ST., Opp. Wollaston Theatre
Order your Engraved or Printed Personal Christmas Cards now and take advantage of October discount. Ten books of exclusive and unusual samples.
Tel. Gran. 1716-M

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

PITTSBURGH PAINT

Westland's
1555 Hancock St.
TEL. GRANITE 8569 BONDED

QUINCY FUR SHOP
Furs Exclusively
Remodeling Repairing Relining
New Coats at Low Prices
1249 HANCOCK STREET

Exclusive Headquarters for
Men's Dobbs Hats
$7.50
REMICK'S

READING

ADAMS COMPANY
Haven St. Tel. 1360-W
Our line of Children's, Ladies', Men's Handkerchiefs are ready for your approval.
Flannel Bath Robes, 3.98 to 7.98
No-Mend Hosiery—Chiffon, Service
No-Mend, Giveables.
Wool Sweaters, Coat and Slip-Ons, 1.98-3.98
Shirley Temple Dresses, 1.98
Cinderella Dresses, 1.25

Retail Store
READING MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPARTMENT
Ranges—Refrigerators—Washers
Vacuum Cleaners

New Method Laundry
STAR BUNDLE 17 lbs. $2.00
Everything, Including Shirts, Washed and Ironed
22 Gould St., Stoneham, Mass.
TEL. STON. 0407

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M 10-12 A. M., 5-6 P. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GOING UP
Buy Quick—Save Money on N. E. Coke
F. A. TEELE, Agent
Davis Square SOM. 0054

ROSEHARDWARE CO.
MAGOUN SQ. Prospect 1095-6-7
Range Burners—Asbestos Pipe Covering—Furnace and Stove Pipe—Combination Storm Doors—Weather Strips—Metal and Wood.
Air-Conditioned Ice Refrigerators
Range and Furnace Burners

Bussey Fuel Co.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
507 Mystic Avenue Somerset 1864

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Shoes
Davis Square Union Square
and
439 Mass. Avenue, Arlington

Bernice and Myrtle Irish
6 HOLLAND STREET SOM. 7082
Let Us Help You
Real Estate *Insurance*
Notary Public *B. E. Irish, Broker*

Stellar
Latest Fall and Winter
SUITS and OVERCOATS
For Men and Young Men
READY-TO-WEAR—MADE-TO-ORDER
421 HIGHLAND AVE. DAVIS SQ.

HORTON'S GARAGE
24-HOUR SERVICE
Live and Dead Storage—Repairing—All Makes of Cars and Trucks—Simonizing—Washing—Greasing—Flats Changed and Repaired—Gas and Oil Station—Hudson-Terraplane Sales and Service.
238 PEARL ST. SOMerset 8996

S. POSSICK
Furniture and Upholstering Co.
Studio Couches
Breakfast Sets
Floor Coverings—Many Other Items
Fine Upholstering at moderate prices.
Mattresses made over—one day service.
227 ELM ST., DAVIS SQ. SOM. 0746

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
MAYNARD COAL CO.
858 State Street 2-1146

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICAL GOODS
Cameras—Stills and Movies

Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

MAISON WOODWORTH, INC.

A Beauty Salon Doing Work of the Better Class
313 Bridge Street 4-3751

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM (Continued)

Dorothy Benham

Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

William R. Miller
Funeral Service
"Funeral direction marked by complete, unobtrusive and economical service."
21 CHERRY STREET Waltham 2500

Sears
51st Anniversary
Sale Ends Saturday
Thousands and Thousands of Unadvertised Values

WATERTOWN

AUTOMOBILE BUREAU
We have established for your information a Bureau to give you any advice needed in the selection of new or used cars. Our experience covers a number of years. If we can be of service to you, please call. There is no charge in any way.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
49 NO. BEACON ST. MID. 7650

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendslev's
WELLESLEY HILLS
DELIVERY
LUNCHEON
Ice Creams and Candies
Our Own Make
WEL. 0165

WINTHROP

LECHTUR'S ODORLESS CLEANSING

Only High Quality Work is done here.
We specialize in FURS. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue
Ocean 1123
We call and deliver

THE BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving
Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam St., Winthrop, Mass.
Tel. Ocean 0021

CHAS. R. BENNISON
Funeral Home
Resident Lady Assistant
170 Winthrop Street, Winthrop, Mass.
OCEAN 0050

MARCUS MEN'S SHOP
Men's and Boys' Furnishings
Clothing and Shoes
28 Woodside Avenue Ocean 0603
Winthrop Center

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugéne Permanent Waving

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget
H. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 5-3161

We Are Featuring
Forstman's and Botany
Fine Wool Coatings
at $3.85 and $4.85 a yd.
Slocum's Silk Store
476 Main St., Second Floor

European Local Classified (Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

PINNER.—Freehold £1245 or offer; modern semi-detached; 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, loggia, garage, flower garden; near station and church; good situation. Box W-865, BCM/CSM, London.

INSURANCE

PARKSTONE, DORSET. — Annuities, endowments. We are in touch with the best markets and offer qualified service. Williams & Venman, 6, Eastlake Parade, Ashley Rd. Tel. 1361.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings,
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents,
Trade Marks and Designs.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SUSSEX, Brighton—Sunnyhome, 10 Sillwood Road. Just opened; quiet house, sheltered position, 2 min. West Pier; comfortable bedsitting rooms and gd. floor flatlet; c. h. w., gas fires, tel. service, board optional; near garage, buses.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA, KENT
Paying Guests, Terms 2½ Gns.
Mrs. Dallas, Kelso, Linden Road

WORTHING—"SUNNYCROFT" Guest House, St. George's Road. 2 doors from sea; every comfort. Terms from 45/-. Mrs. Frogbrook.

POST VACANT

NORTHWOOD, MIDDX.—Journeyman tailor for high class ladies' and gentlemen's trade; immediately. BURROUGH, 21 Hallowell Road, Phone 661.

POST WANTED

EXPERIENCED holiday association secretary desires post in active travel bureau; writes and speaks French, German, Spanish fluently, some Italian; adaptable; or any post where his experience might be of service. Box W-863, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY with wide and successful catering experience, good organiser, keen buyer, well recommended, seeks opening where these qualifications are needed. Box W-864, BCM/CSM, London.

TEACHER'S POST WANTED

HEADMISTRESS—Somerville graduate, Oxford diploma in education; seeks headship or responsible post, home or abroad; very highly recommended. Box W-448, BCM/CSM, London.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SURREY
R. PERMAIN & CO.
ESTATE AGENTS CAMBERLEY

Channel Islands

GUERNSEY

Tel. 1167 (2 lines)
DELAMARES
The General Drapers and Complete Outfitters
CHILPRUFE *Agents*
The Beehive and Market House
GUERNSEY

Le Riche's Stores Ltd.
JERSEY AND GUERNSEY
Lushus *Quality Groceries and Provisions*
TABLE JELLIES *at Lowest Prices*

Lovell & Co
Telephone 463 LIMITED ESTB. 1879
79 & 81 SMITH STREET, Guernsey
Complete House Furnishers and House Agents

England

BATH

J. H. DANDO
Reg. Plumber, Sanitary and Hot Water Engineers, Decorator and General Contractor
Grove Street, BATH Tel. 3519

BEDFORD

Knitwear Manufacturer
Ladies Suits *Hand Wools*
Dresses *For Sale*
Men's Pullovers *Schools*
Sports Wear *Catered For*
Babies' Woollies
ETHEL ELSON, 47 Tavistock St., Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

PHONE BEXHILL 1297
The Noted House for Freshly Made Chocolates and High Class Confectionery
The Majestic
Prop. H. G. GREGORY
7 WILTON COURT
Next Door to Maidstone Bus Office

A. SMITH
M.F.T.D.A.
FLORIST
15 ST. LEONARDS ROAD
PHONE BEXHILL 679
The Bexhill Coal Co. Ltd.
14a Endwell Road
Try this
LOCAL COAL COMPANY
for All Classes of Coal
Phone Bexhill 547

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf Hockley
Birmingham 18

For Jaeger
and other
Standard Quality Wools
E. W. REES LTD.
14 CITY ARCADE
291 BIRCHFIELD RD., PERRY BARR
119 HOLYHEAD RD., HANDSWORTH
Phone: SPR. 2082

PETER PAN'S
Modiste
Near Rialto, 1045 Stratford Road, Hall Green, Birmingham 11
Customers assured of personal attention

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 6 Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ARTISTS

NORA S. UNWIN, A.R.C.A., A.R.E.
The Studio, Manor Wood, Milford, Surrey
Private and commercial commissions executed, book illustration, greeting cards, advertisements, etc.; tuition in drawing, designing, wood engraving.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room, from 45/- Resident proprietors

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Rooms with board and attendance; close Christian Science church, station, buses, post office, park. MRS PALMER and MISS MONCKTON, 14 Ardmore Road.

FLATS TO LET

SUNNY HASTINGS—Furnished flatlet; two rooms, three divans, electric cooker and fire; winter terms; on bus route. GODDEN, 313 Old London Road, Phone 2352.

SEVENOAKS, KENT — Attractive self-contained, unfurnished flats, and furnished suite suitable transients; delightful views, quiet, lovely garden. Apply Secretary, West Bank, Granville Rd. Phone 1219.

HAIRDRESSERS

BRIGHTON, 20 Clarence Sq., Western Rd. Tel. 1924—M. BENSON, Permanent Waving, Shampoo, Setting, Tinting, Manicure, Beauty Culture. System Gensurco and Nintonia.

HOUSES TO LET

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Charming house to let furnished, warm, comfortable every convenience; four bedrooms, two reception rooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc.; moderate winter terms. Box W-27, BCM/CSM, London.

BRANKSOME PARK, Bournemouth—To be let furnished or unfurnished, detached residence in 1 acre; 6/7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception, servants' quarters; central heating, etc.; rent 10 gns. for winter or unfurnished, £190 p. a. ASH & CO., Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West.

GLASTONBURY—To let, detached house, 8 rooms, gas, electric, garage Miss Tully, Benedict Street, Glastonbury, Somerset.

GOODRINGTON SANDS, Good sea view, garden, garage, electricity and gas, 1 large lounge and dining recess, good kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom. Box M-2847, BCM/CSM, London.

SOUTHWOLD, SUFFOLK—Furnished house, 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, electricity, gas and boiler; 2 gns. p. w. winter months. Box W-484, BCM/CSM, London.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
E. HARDING
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals.
Speciality —
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call.
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

You'll get the best VALUE IN HOME and FASHION NEEDS at the Beehive
The WAREHOUSE for ALL ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

A. G. HURRELL M. I. M. T.
Offers complete motoring services, Sales, Exchanges, Repairs, Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles, Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Rd., Tyburn; Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

TEL MID 3901
Hats made to fit the head. Also models to suit everyone.

SALLY
23 NEEDLESS ALLEY
(7 Doors from Kardomah Cafe. New St.)

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
THE JEWELLER
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

BOURNEMOUTH

SEE ALLEN'S FURNISHED HOMES
Two furnished homes built actually in the showrooms. Full of ideas and inspiration. Walk round and inspect the Displays at your leisure.
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton Southbourne

PLEASE NOTE
BURTWELL & SONS
High Class Butchers
217 CHARMINSTER ROAD
Our New Phone Number Is WINTON 2247
May we call you?

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
Men's Dressing Gowns, Golf Hose, Sweaters, etc. Summer Dresses, Coats, Dressing Gowns, Rugs, Tweeds, Wools, etc. Children's Wear
119 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
Bus Stop, Horse Shoe Common

Terraub's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

A. JONES & SONS LTD.
Comfort Shoe Specialists
GERVIS PLACE, BOURNEMOUTH
THE ARCADE, BOSCOMBE
695, CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOSCOMBE
855 WIMBORNE ROAD MOORDOWN

Anderson & McAuley Ltd
OF BELFAST
GERVIS PLACE BOURNEMOUTH
The Speciality Shop for IRISH LINENS
Household and Decorative Linen Handkerchiefs, Lingerie, etc.

ASH & COMPANY
(Estate Agents) Ltd.
Director, Claude C. P. Rackett, A. V. I.
Real Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers, Property Management
Grand Cinema Bldgs., Bournemouth West
Tel.: Bournemouth 5066 3 lines

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING and DECORATING CONTRACTOR
BOURNEMOUTH WEST
Special Attention Given to All Jobbing Work
PHONE 2741

NICHOLLS
for Ladies' and Children's Hand Knitted Garments
CHILPRUFE
Lingerie, Hosiery and Wools
1145 Christchurch Road

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 439. Also at 625, 623 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 321

BRIGHTON AND HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit
Plummer Rogers

Shoe Specialist, Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea, Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

BRISTOL

EAT SUNSHINE BREAD
Willis & Sons
The only Firm in the City manufacturing Bread with this process

This Bread has been awarded over 300 Cups, Trophies and Medals, open to the United Kingdom
Phone 45978 for a sample to the
SUNSHINE BAKERY
388 Filton Avenue, Horfield, Bristol

COLLIS & CO.
75 CASTLE STREET, BRISTOL, 1
Ladies' Department — All the Latest in COATS COSTUMES FROCKS
Gentlemen's Department — OVERCOATS, RAINCOATS, SUITS TO MEASURE, READY TO WEAR
Phone 23971

p·e·gane LTD
FURNITURE AND CARPETS
COLLEGE GREEN BRISTOL

LANNING & JUDD
Ironmongers
20/22 Stokes Croft, Bristol, 1
'Phone 25753
AUTUMN COMFORTS
Electric Fires, Gas Fires, Barless Grates, Coal Boxes, all utensils for Electric Cookers. Free delivery. Try us.

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS
Telephone 33744

GEORGE BATTEN
(Incorporating Brain & Co.)
Grocer and Provision Merchant
Post Office Stores
ETLOE ROAD, WESTBURY PARK
Personal Attention Given.

W. J. CLAYTON
Ladies' and Gentlemen's HAIRDRESSER

Permanent Waving a Speciality
80 Queen's Road. Tel. 25645
CLIFTON

"Jolly Hose"
Really Good Stockings
2/11½ pair
JOLLY & SON, Ltd.
BRISTOL

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY SIR HERBERT BARKER
MASSINGHAM 63 Queen's Rd. Bristol. 8.
- BOOKLET ON REQUEST

SCUTT'S
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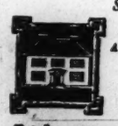
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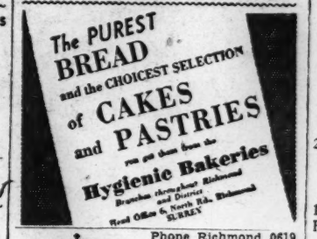
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Children's Corner

Reginald Robin Helps a Cow

It was late afternoon in Farmer Ben's barn, late enough for his calm capable cow and his stout strong horse to have been brought in from the south pasture where they had been spending the day. They were in their stalls enjoying the sunset through the windows that Farmer Ben had considerately provided for them.

His plump pink pig hadn't been away from his pleasant pen, but he was more than just as well satisfied, for he liked being in his pleasant pen better than being anywhere else. He had what some people would call a stay-at-home nature.

Once when Farmer Ben had thought the plump pink pig might

Reginald Robin Stopped for a Chat

enjoy spending the day in a nice pasture and had turned him loose in one, the plump pink pig had dug a hole under the wall with his nose and come straight back to his pen and grunted and grunted until somebody heard him and let him in. Then he went happily to sleep, and after that Farmer Ben let him stay in his pen all the time. It was a fine pen, partly outside and partly inside the barn and had two or three windows so that the plump pink pig could look out.

"Live stock," said Farmer Ben, "like to look out of a window just like anybody else."

"Summer's a-going," grunted the plump pink pig. He had waddled into the barn part of his pen, as he usually did when the calm capable cow and the stout strong horse had been brought in from pasture.

"So it is, Pig," neighed the stout strong horse. "But it's very pleasant here in the barn in winter."

"Pleasant company makes pleasant seasons summer or winter," grunted the plump pink pig. "That's how I look at it, Horse. Pleasant company and something more to eat after you've eaten all you really need."

"You do just love to eat, Pig," mooed the calm capable cow.

"It passes the time," grunted the plump pink pig. "But I like talk, too. I hope Reginald Robin will come back and stay in the barn this winter."

"We saw Reginald Robin today," mooed the calm capable cow.

"Ha-ha-ha!" neighed the stout strong horse. "There was a fly on her back. You should have seen her switching her tail, Pig. Switch! Switch! But she couldn't quite reach the fly."

"There was nothing funny about it, Horse," mooed the calm capable cow. "I don't care for flies on my back. I dare say they have some useful purpose, but not on my back. I do not care for flies on my back."

"Switch! Switch!" neighed the stout strong horse. "Such a big thing as a cow and such a little thing as a fly."

"It annoyed me very much," mooed the calm capable cow. "Usually I can reach them with my tail."

"She almost lost her temper," neighed the stout strong horse. "She stamped with her hoof."

"I dare say you did," grunted the plump pink pig. "But what has all this to do with Reginald Robin?"

"I did not almost lose my temper, Horse and Pig," mooed the calm, capable cow. "I stamped my hoof thinking to shake the fly off. But just then, Pig, Reginald Robin came flying along and stopped for a chat. Hopping about as he does. And I said, 'Reginald,' I said, 'would you mind flying up and dislodging that fly on my back? I am unable to reach the absurd little creature with my tail, and it annoys me to have a fly on my back.' And so Reginald Robin flew up and shooed the fly off."

Daily Anecdote

Pacified

When Voltaire arrived in England, in 1727, he found that feeling ran high against the French, and that, in consequence, he could travel the streets of London only at the risk of grave peril to himself.

One day, during a walk, he was accosted by a crowd of angry citizens, who cried, "Kill him! Hang the Frenchman!"

Voltaire stopped, faced the crowd, and cried out, "Englishmen! You want to kill me because I am a Frenchman! Am I not punished enough, in not being an Englishman?"

The crowd cheered wildly, and provided him safe conduct back to his dwelling.

What They Say

Low Prices

"With any commodity, as prices go down new uses and new outlets are found for it, and you stimulate production and make more good jobs." —Henry Ford

The Needs

"There are today many more new worlds to conquer than ever before, and the need for faith, character, intelligence and industry was never so great." —David Sarnoff

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Quite All Right

As the big car passed through the small village the visitor saw a man sitting on top of a pile of furniture, looking most disconsolate.

The visitor stopped his car and leaned slightly out. "I'm sorry for you, my poor man," he said, "no roof over your head; here, perhaps this will help you," and he pressed a fiver into the man's hand.

"Thank 'ee, sor," said the man. "Very kind of you, Oi'm sure."

"I hope things will be better for you soon," said the other.

"Oi'll be quite orl roight when she's finished," replied the man, jerking his thumb in the direction of a cottage door.

"Who's she?"

"Why, my wife; she be whitewashing the place."—Montreal Star.

Very Obvious

If commercial ships are excluded from Shanghai, it will be the responsibility of the navy to remove them on gunboats, a method officials have made apparent the Government would prefer to avoid.—Hartford Times.

For obvious reasons.—New Yorker.

Women Are Getting Stronger

Newlywed: "Did you make these biscuits with your own little hands?"

Bride: "Yes, yes, darling."

"Well, who helped you lift them out of the oven?"—Tit-Bits.

Fowl Play

An Englishman, visiting China for the first time, timidly ventured into a restaurant. Enjoying the dinner very much, and wishing to inform his smiling host that he recognized a tasty ingredient, he pointed to his near empty plate and smilingly queried, "Quack, quack?"

The Chinese waiter shook his head and answered, "Caw, caw!"

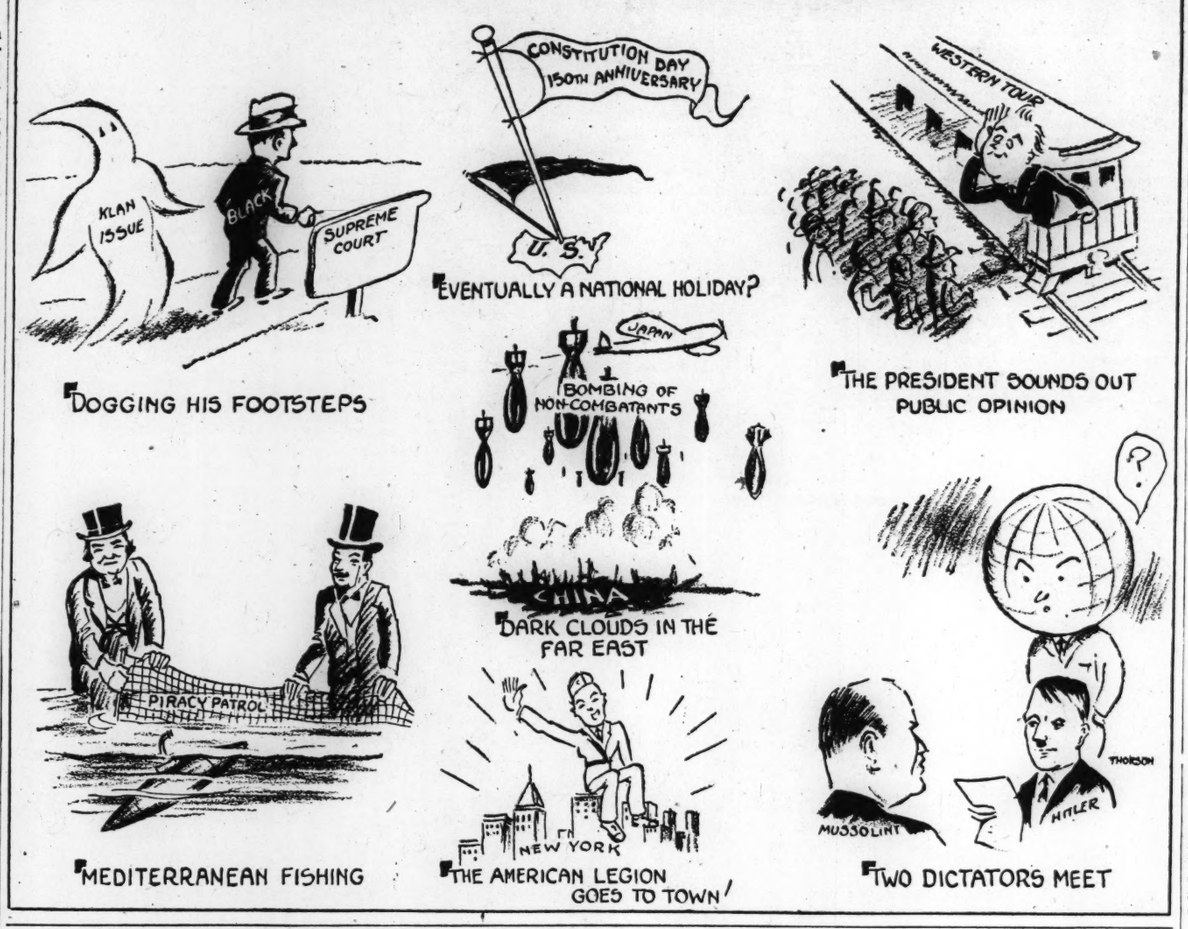
Perpetual Youth

'Tis yet high day, the staff resume,
And fight fresh battles for the truth;
For what is age but youth's full bloom,
A riper, more transcendent youth?
A weight of gold
Is never old;
Streams broader grow as downward rolled

At sixty-two life has begun
At seventy-three begin once more:
Fly swifter as thou near'st the sun,
And brighter shine at eighty-four,
At ninety-five
Shouldst thou arrive,
Still wait on God, and work and thrive.

—Attributed to Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The Cartoonist Looks Back Over September



Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Pretzel Holders

A young man who expertly handles a jigsaw has made and sold many practical and amusing-looking wooden articles. One such article, for which he has had good sales, is a pretzel holder mounted on a base and cut out in the shape of a circus clown—a funny little fellow, brightly painted and juggling on the end of his nose a long stick (on which pretzels are served). These pretzel holders he takes from door to door and sells for fifty cents each.

Another type he makes, which is equally popular, is a Dachshund with a long, black body, the tail of which is the stick for holding the pretzels. He has earned many dollars by making and selling such wooden novelties.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Odds and Ends

Tin-Can Meal

One meal in a can is now in prospect. A patent has been granted on a tin with compartments for packing different types of foods.

Unemployed Poll

America's poll of the unemployed will be the first experiment by the Government in this type of census taking.

First Diamond

Alexander J. Cartwright introduced the baseball diamond. His idea of placing the bases 90 feet apart is unchanged even today.

Typewriting in White

A new type of white typewriter ribbon (using aluminum ink) makes it possible to type on dark-colored papers, such as blueprints.

Quotation for Today

FROM the lowest depths there is a path to the loftiest height.—Carlyle.

Assistance at St. Ives, Cornwall

Monitor Camera Club From Miss 3. Lewis, London, Eng.

Whatever the Difficulty, This Boatman Seems to Have Enough Aid

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted

Ships That Pass in Night

This is a good laugh provoker for any party and especially appropriate for a nautical get-together.

Give each person a pencil and a piece of paper—and turn out all the lights! Ask each to draw a ship on the paper. When this is finished, ask each to draw another ship passing the first ship. Then have each draw (each item in turn) stars, waves, sea gulls, a lighthouse, and a moon.

Now switch on the lights, and while the "artists" howl in glee, hold an exhibition of all work and award a prize for the "least horrible."—A. M. W., Portland, Maine.

The Task at Hand

Abraham Lincoln said,
"I shall prepare myself
And perhaps my time will come."
For nearly thirty years
The Nazarene worked in a carpenter shop
Preparing himself
For his Christly mission.
Shall I rebel at what is at hand
For me to do?
How do I know that it is not
Fit preparation for a higher place
Than I could conceive
With my stunted vision?
Willingly must I do, and well,
What is here for me to do today
Else will I not be ready
When my time comes.
One step at a time
And there will be no weak links
For me to forge anew.
When I have finished with this task
It will drop away from me
Like the dry husk of a nut.
When I have outgrown this place
I cannot stay, though I would.

—G. John

(Reprinted from The Christian Science Monitor of Feb. 12, 1929)

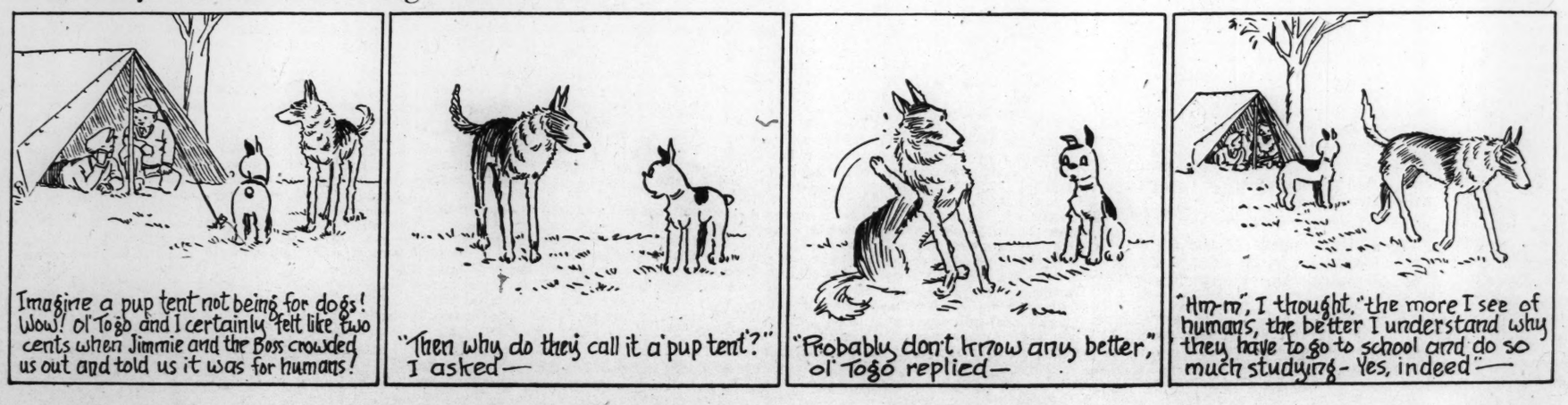
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just Suppose*

By Le Pelley

HE HE HE HE HE ...
?
WHAT ARE YOU GIGGLING ABOUT ALL BY YOURSELF ?
THIS LETTER I GOT FROM A BOY IN SWITZERLAND... HE'S TELLING ME WHAT MARMADUKE'S SISTER'S NAME WOULD BE IF HE HAD ONE ——
HE GIVES A VERY TECHNICAL REASON HERE WHICH YOU WOULDN'T UNDERSTAND .!!
IS THAT SO— WHAT NAME DID HE SUGGEST ?
HE THINKS MARMADUKE'S NAME BEING MARMADUKE, HIS SISTER'S NAME WOULD HAVE TO BE MARMALADE !
YES— SHE WOULD GO WELL WITH ONE WHO IS BRED AS HE IS !
HEH HEH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Puzzle No. 6784*

By Carmack


Imagine a pup tent not being for dogs! Wow! ol' Togo and I certainly felt like two cents when Jimmie and the Boss crowded us out and told us it was for humans!
"Then why do they call it a pup tent?" I asked—
"Probably don't know any better," ol' Togo replied—
"Hm-m", I thought, "the more I see of humans, the better I understand why they have to go to school and do so much studying - Yes, indeed"—

Puzzle Corner

Cryptogram

A rule regarding courtesy forms the subject of today's cryptogram:

FR F IDAY, BCDIEYRG EJFE HYKLOR FE JCPY LO EJY PCIOLOK DRDFAAG BCOELODYR FAA QFG FE COY'R CBBDSFELCO.

Numerical Enigma

Here's another old-timer:
How strange a city this would be,
If we had not our 1, 2, 3;
But, in this wondrous 6, 7, 8,
Had learned the air to navigate
Ourselves with 7, 6, 9 inflate
And skyward 4, 5, 9, 8.
The answer consists of a 9-letter word, and the numbers above denote various letters of this word.

Letter Changing

This is the time of year that CROPS bring MONEY. Following the usual rules, try changing CROPS to MONEY in 7 moves.

How Many Birds and Beasts?

In a certain zoo, a visitor counted 36 heads and 100 feet among the entire lot of birds and beasts. How were they distributed?

Fun With Similes

The answer to the first has been checked. Try matching the others:

1	bright as	butter	
2	calm as	a pillow	
3	common as	a new penny	1
4	ancient as	Punch	
5	brave as	daisies	
6	fat as	a June day	
7	black as	the stars	
8	light as	a grenadier	
9	proud as	pitch	
10	soft as	gossamer	

(Answers Appear on This Page.)

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Order of Business

Question: The order of business of a church organization provides for "new business," and as the next order of business "suggestions for the good of the Church." After "new business" has been passed and "suggestions for the good of the Church" are in order, a motion is made "that the meeting recommend to the Board of Trustees that the Readers' salaries be increased." Is the motion in order at this time?

Answer: Unless there is some provision in the bylaws or standing rules that make any motion out of order if offered during the period "suggestions for the good of the Church," the motion described would seem permissible. In a sense, "suggestions for the good of the Church" would really come under the head of new business. It would seem difficult to separate the two since almost any motion that could properly be made under new business might be held to be for the good of the Church.

Brevities

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Another profound puzzle is how a nine-year-old can stay in a tub for an hour and a half and still miss practically all the dirty spots.

Punch (C): "Politeness is the art of making your guests feel they are at home," says a hostess. Instead of just wishing they were.

San Francisco Chronicle: Bananas are to be planted in Mexico in former oil fields. If it works it may be possible to shake political speeches from trees.

Humorist: There is vast, untapped wealth in the Sahara, according to a business man. There is talk in the city of a powerful group of egg-timer manufacturers forming a syndicate.

Edmonds (Wash.) Tribune-Review: Someone has invented a silent radio. Now, he's got something there!

Punch (C): The average Britisher can argue and work at the same time, says a Continental visitor. Business as usual during altercations.

Humorist: "There is only one safe pocket in which to keep a wallet when you are out shopping with your wife," says a writer. That pocket is in one of the suits you are not wearing at the time.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Renewed Faith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Arlington, Mass.

A writer of boys' fiction had received some unfavorable comments on his latest book. One rainy morning, he sat brooding over the contents of his mail. The consensus seemed to be that the story was too "improbable to become popular." Listlessly, he opened the last letter, from a woman in the Middle West. It read in part:

"I think when we have done anyone good, that it is nice to hear about it . . . My son is just thirteen, and the doctors finally told me that he would never walk again . . . Even the boy lost all interest in life . . . And then, lying in bed, he read and reread your exciting story of the wonderful victory of the young hero over his handicap . . . He amazed me by asking to sit up by the window . . . Today, he took several steps! . . . He may never enter sports as did the lad in your book, but he is re-entering life with renewed hope . . . I am so happy that I can scarcely see what I have written; but nothing I say can show my gratitude."

The author of the story, conceded to be a failure, slipped a sheet of paper into his typewriter, ready to begin anew, and he smiled. Financial success meant little if his written words had brought to a young boy the realization that "nothing is impossible."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A

Tyndale's New Testament Reaches England

Though William Tyndale was born and raised in England, and was the first to translate the New Testament from Greek into English, a considerable part of that translation, as well as all the printing of its original edition, was carried on on the continent of Europe, because of the determined opposition to Tyndale's work in his native land.

He seems to have reached Hamburg in the spring of the year 1524; and a year later the printing of the New Testament translation was undertaken at Cologne. Yet even there bitter opposition arose, forcing Tyndale to flee to Worms, where the work of printing was completed. From there this famous rendering was smuggled into England by various devious routes—sometimes the books were packed with other merchandise in barrels or in cases, or again in bags of flour or in bales of cloth.

Many copies, it is true, were seized and destroyed by the translator's enemies, but many arrived safely and were eagerly read by the people of England.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Truck Signals

Some truck drivers are showing particular consideration for other vehicles on the road by carrying an extra set of rear signals. One bears the word "No" on a background which is red when flashed; the other says "O. K." on green.

When a driver in the rear signals that he wishes to pass, the truck driver will flash either green or red, to indicate that traffic ahead makes it safe, or unsafe, to negotiate the pass.—Elinor L., Los Angeles.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: As a rule, courtesy that begins at home in the morning usually continues all day at one's occupation.

Numerical Enigma: CARRIAGES
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Letter Changing: Crops, coops, corps, cones, hones, honey, money.

How Many Birds and Beasts?: 14 beasts, each with 4 feet, equals 56. 22 birds, each with 2 feet, equals 44. Totals: 36 heads; 100 feet.

Fun With Similes: Bright as a new penny; calm as a June day; common as daisies; ancient as the stars; brave as a grenadier; fat as butter; black as pitch; light as gossamer; proud as Punch; soft as a pillow.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Two Sides to the Alps

"LET the Alps now sink," cried Cicero, "they are no longer needed." Warm as the toasting at Berlin has been this week, Premier Mussolini hardly went that far. The Alps are still there.

And the Brenner Pass is still there, where Italian troops faced menacingly northward six short weeks after Chancellor Hitler's visit to a friendly Il Duce in 1934. Which makes all the more interesting the following bit from the pen of an Italian journalist who presumably expects to continue to enjoy living in Rome:

> There is no evidence after the Italian departure today that, despite the smiles they exchanged . . . Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler like each other any better after Il Duce's visit than they did at their first meeting in Venice three years ago.

This is not the first dispatch from the scene of the carnival of totalitarian friendship to indicate the Italian and German leaders intend to love wisely but not too well. The "solidarity" expressed in speech and display so fervently settles into a cooler mold when specific questions arise. And it is a mold with more than one pattern.

Thus Italy, bucked up by a breath of brisk northern air, stiffens her attitude against the British-French demand for withdrawal of Italian troops from Spain, though Germany more than once has indicated she would prefer not to stir the Iberian cauldron any longer with the Rome-Berlin axis. Meanwhile Germany goes on stressing the anti-communist front supposedly reinforced by the Berlin meeting, while "authorized interpretations" from "the highest Italian quarters" state that Il Duce had something else rather than the "red menace" in mind when in his Berlin speech he called Europe to "awake."

Such divergerences are reminiscent of the first echoes of the Berchtesgaden meeting in July, 1936. The Rome-Berlin axis had hardly begun to whirl when the difference of emphasis which the two countries placed on their new relationship became obvious. It is interesting, though it should not be surprising, to note a similar difference today.

The point on which the two countries are most emphatically in agreement is the desirability of cultivating British cooperation with the Rome-Berlin axis. Separately each has shown a strong inclination to win friendship in London, even at the other's expense. Today it is probable that either would slight the purely private interests of the other to gain British support for its own pet purposes; ostensibly in the name of the axis. It is in the nature of such an agreement that each partner will press upon the other the need of modifying specific ambitions that prevent the axis from benefiting by British lubrication.

Between the lines of reports from Rome and Berlin alike one may discover private bids for British good will. The dispatches recall those old valentines which in the middle of the nineteenth century conveyed hidden messages of more serious import than the sentiments emblazoned where all eyes could see. The indications of a continuing unilateral interest in British friendship offer a most interesting commentary on the new bilateral solidarity. And evidently the commentary is being missed neither by London nor Paris, whose insistence on withdrawal of Il Duce's troops from Spain continues to harden.

As the German and Italian leaders promised at Berlin, there have been no big developments. No one had reason to quote Cicero. All the Alps are still there. And most of the familiar problems that these countries have always approached from different angles.

Dartmoor

THE reported resolve of Sir Samuel Hoare to close Dartmoor Prison will be welcomed by humanitarians; also by all lovers of one of the most magnificent sections of Devon scenery. For the first time in recorded history the beauty of Dartmoor, with its wild tors and streams and valleys, will be left to make its effect uncontaminated by dark associations.

During hundreds of years the reputation of Dartmoor has been dogged by rumors of terrible things. Dartmoor formerly lay wholly within the boundaries of the huge parish of Lydford, which is the largest parish in Devon. The laws regulating the tin trade hereabouts used to be promulgated in what were known as stannary courts, and in a dungeon of the keep in Lydford Castle there was once a stannary prison. For many generations there hung about "Lydford law" a dreadful atmosphere of wild and savage cruelty.

With the passage of time and the progress of humanity Dartmoor freed itself from the associations of "Lydford law": but only to find itself saddled with the scarcely less unpleasing proximity of Princetown jail.

A few weeks ago Mr. Jan Stewer, one of the best-known of contemporary writers who have been inspired by Dartmoor, protested against the prison taking over the name of this lovely piece of moorland, and spoiling it with associations of crime. Now, it seems, those associations are to be brought completely to an end, and Dartmoor will face the world entirely on its own transcendent merits.

Chairs of Leisure

WHAT has become of the comfortable armchairs which used to stand invitingly on the sidewalk in front of most country stores and hotels? Mostly they have disappeared in the tempo of the motor age, but the felicity and fellowship for which they stood in the horse-and-buggy days are not forgotten. Tilted back against the wall in one of those rush bottomed, broad-armed chairs, a man or boy could rest in the shade and watch the world go by. The custom was conducive to a serene outlook, to unhurried talk, to the spinning of yarns, and to discussion of 'most anything from village news to politics and the state of the nation.

If talk tapered down to the weather as the only topic, or if you lounged alone a while in one of the capacious chairs, you could always whittle. And when of a lazy summer afternoon even that was too much exertion, you could pull your straw hat down over your eyes to keep the flies away and just doze until someone or something came along to waken you, and your tilted chair came down on all four legs with a thud that brought you back to consciousness and conversation.

City drummers were as fond of the sidewalk chairs as country folks, and after calling on their customers relaxed an hour or two before the evening train. They brought the news of the outside world and broadened the range of conversation in Ruralia. You could usually tell them from the country enjoyers of leisure by their better clothes. But they were a democratic lot and always ready to talk with villager or farmer, or even barefoot boys who hovered around the group and were sure to be on hand when Jim Brown, the clerk, came out late in the afternoon to hose the sidewalk—and boys' bare feet.

The decline of the amenity for which these chairs of leisure stood is appropriately lamented by the Chapel Hill (N. C.) Weekly: "The Main Street of our own village has for too long a time been bereft of these comforts that keep friendship alive and strong and make life in general more leisurely and agreeable."

Alas, if a chair or two stood outside the store today it would soon be deep in the dust of passing automobiles. Yet the Chapel Hill philosopher is right: Something besides the chairs went out with them. If they could bring back a measure of serene reflection and friendly leisure, their return would perhaps be hailed by the present generation as well as the armchair brigade of yesterday. The old armchair might be a fitting concomitant of the new leisure.

Farmers Are Spending

FINANCIAL pages of newspapers are carrying surveys showing advances in other businesses as a result of increased farm income this year. Much of this renewed enterprise is mirrored in the Bureau of Farm Economics estimates that farm marketing income for August was $131,000,000 higher than for the like month in 1936. Larger receipts from field crops are responsible for all this gain, for, despite the consumer's wail at higher prices paid for meat, livestock and by-products show reduced income. The total value of farm products for August reached $766,000,000, to which must be added $5,000,000 in payments under Mr. Wallace's agricultural conservation program.

New farmer buying power has already made itself felt in the automotive and farm implement industries. Trucks, tractors and automobiles that have been kept running during depression years are being replaced. New labor-saving devices have been added to the farm "factory" to reduce production costs.

With his bread-and-butter equipment nearly restored to normal condition, the farmer is now turning to painting and renovating his home, much neglected in the difficult depression years. Dun & Bradstreet's trade review reports that "hardware, lumber, building materials, plumbing supplies and all types of equipment required for farm rehabilitation predominated in orders at some centers."

It appears that more farm wives will turn on water taps fed by electric pressure pumps this fall. The electric stoves and iceboxes that were promises will become realities, as will hoped-for interior decorations and paint on weatherbeaten outside surfaces.

This year, with nature dictating crop yields and farm income near average prosperity, thousands of city workers in plants making home equipment are feeling the benefits—as well as the farmers.

THE Los Angeles city council has, by unanimous vote, enacted an ordinance fixing boundaries of a place henceforth to be known as Hollywood. Not only will this civic legislation serve to define the limits of what heretofore has merely been an annex to the larger city, but it may serve to correct the erroneous impression held by numerous patrons of the cinema, that Los Angeles is merely a suburb of Hollywood.

THE superintendent of the Washington zoo has arrived with a tiger from Sumatra. An organization in New York City is said also to be looking for one to replace its mascot which got chewed up in the recent primary elections.

Old Chapultepec

Book News of the Day

A SOLDIER, writing about another brilliant soldier, might naturally be expected to expatiate on the military aspects of his hero's career to the neglect of his minor activities and his traits as a citizen. Such is not the case in the latest biography of the hero of Chapultepec, WINFIELD SCOTT, THE SOLDIER AND THE MAN, by Charles Winslow Elliott (New York: Macmillan. $5). Not that Major Elliott neglects the brilliant exploits of the young colonel at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, or the invincible machine which the major-general had built up and the impeccable strategy with which he used it from Vera Cruz to Chapultepec; his exposé of the intricate problems of the Niagara frontier is as lucid as that episode can be made, and under his expert, patient analysis the Mexican invasion, with all the complications of terrain, personnel, forces and fortifications, becomes gratifyingly simple. Moreover, the emphasis throughout is laid on Scott's peculiar fitness as a soldier, and his peculiar ineptitude as a politician and polemist.

What is even more agreeable is the painstaking marshaling of evidence on the situations which lay behind the more obvious facts of history, and on those activities of Scott which conditioned his brilliant exploits and his less laudable and often ludicrous bickerings with other officials, civil and military. For instance, it becomes apparent that his record on the Canadian frontier shone so brightly chiefly because the country as a whole was pitifully unprepared and unenthusiastic for the War of 1812, and that, had hostilities continued a year or two longer, certain of his brother officers would have become his serious rivals. His altercations with Andrew Jackson, with President Polk, with some of his subordinates in the Valley of Mexico and with Jefferson Davis as Secretary of War are presented with abundant detail.

In certain cases they may be charged to the petty jealousy of small men, in others to the sensitiveness of this Saint George who polished off dragons with a regularity approaching monotony, but who allowed gnats to drive him frantic. But a great proportion of his troubles arose from his fixed belief that he commanded a pen as able as his sword, whereas in fact his orotund and often clumsy phrasing provoked or aggravated many quarrels. Personal interview would have spared him much anxiety, for he had a kind and forgiving spirit, and most men who knew him loved him, as did Philip Hone, "even with his little faults."

His handling of the "Aroostook War" and the Canadian border troubles of 1838-1839 and the San Juan Island dispute in 1859, almost certainly obviating war with Great Britain in each case, proved his diplomatic ability. His settling of the Black Hawk difficulties and the removal of the Cherokees showed his delicacy and his humanity. The analysis of the situations into which Scott's political ambitions led him, notably in 1844 and 1852, no matter what it may say for the nation's sense of gratitude, shows conclusively that the old soldier was fortunate in his defeats.

Major Elliott's quoted sources indicate that there can be scarcely a scrap of Scott material which he has failed to consult; in particular he seems to be the first biographer to use the tremendous unpublished Scott correspondence in the Library of Congress. But for all his scholarship and deliberateness—the book buiks to almost 800 pages—he is crisp and pleasantly readable. His attitude is strictly objective; conclusions are not drawn for the reader, but from the mass of evidence emerges a great soldier whose solid character made him a greater man, a mirror to his generation in respect of private life, a sturdy patriot and a very gallant gentleman. It seems unlikely that another life of Scott will ever be needed.

K. C. K.

Bumper Crop—Of Blossoms

A Matter of Miles

IMAGINE a Bostonian bound by tourist bus for Bunker Hill, a Londoner afoot to find a favorite spot of Charles Lamb's, a Philadelphian going out of his way to pass Independence Hall, a New Yorker venturing into the comparative quiet of Gramercy Park to spy out windows of the room O. Henry hallowed!

It just isn't done. There's no reason why it should be. A tooth for travel is not appeased by places that can be reached without packing a bag. The wearying journeys one must undertake to see immediate environs may yield a sop to the vanity of being different. When others drop to the commonplace of discussing their Riviera holiday, or Pago-pago days, or how cool they were in Mexico City when so-called temperate-zone towns were sweltering, the travel-at-homer can stand out. But the traveler-for-pleasure knows that no view within a hundred miles or so is worth shading the eyes for.

Of course, travel of limb can be so overdone as to preclude travel of mind. Yet physical distance does stimulate mental activity. Travel of limb can be travel of mind. When it comes to mental meandering any suburbanite can experience that by just going in town to the museum or the theater. But if he had to have his Gilbert-and-Sullivan with the crown-colony flavor the fortunate traveler associates with "Patience," he would have to shop as far as Bermuda. If you have an ear for music Sullivan forgot to write (not a chance extra note or so in the chorus, but the pleasantly anomalous crackling of paper candy bags being passed around among members of full-dress parties in the best seats) you may have to stir your stumps with other seagoers.

If the overture seems merrier because some of those swallow-tails rode the breeze while their owners rode their bicycles, opera sticks being few because a chap can't steer a cycle with a flashlight under one arm and a cane under the other; if you like the before-the-last-act thought of well worn, candle-lamped victorias regimented outside under the stuttering light of an old-fashioned arc, where gentle Negro drivers will soon pass a number in drowsy monotones down the line until your carriage responds—well it's no use taking the subway, or phoning for a taxi: you'll have to take the boat.

Home may be best, but it takes a little distance-daring to make one fully enjoy even such homey things as a newspaper. What savor is there in reading a report of a musicale in Bar Harbor that is certain to tell you nothing about the music? The answer depends on the reader. He needn't belong to the set that made the party, or have heard the pianist in public concert. He need only have let his motor purr up that pink granite road that rises, easy as an escalator, to the top of Mount Cadillac. If he has done that, names of people become snapshots of Mount Desert vistas; music means the crescendo of Maine surf on Otter Cliff and the tympani of waves in Thunder Hole.

Most of us spend a number of tolerant years listening to people telling about places we haven't seen. Then we discover why they can't help it. One reason people who get about don't mind the semi-bored countenances of indulgent stay-at-home friends is that they remember what they missed while maintaining a face like that, and how good it feels to be rid of it. They shudder to remember how they once sinfully suspected acquaintances of expecting awesome admiration for doing what anybody with the price of a ticket inevitably would do. And now they seek expiation with every spare coin they can lay down on the sill of a ticket window.

But don't think their consciences have troubled them about the sights near home. Or that ambition has urged any one of them to become that yet-to-be traveler who will learn his own city first. Some day, perhaps. But while the miles and the pocketbook hold out, they will be content to hack the hackneyed trails, carting back all those deceptively exotic souvenirs that also are so frequently merely returning home.

C. W. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Innocency Among Non-Combatants

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When I receive a paper, the first thing that I do is to turn to the editorial page. This I did with The Christian Science Monitor during Constitution Week, and what did I see? A cartoon—"The World's Worst Sportsman,"—"Modern WAR," throwing a smoking bomb into a crowd of "Innocent non-combatants." I am as much opposed to war as anyone can be, and I commend the spirit of the cartoon and the good intentions of the paper in publishing it, yet I say that there are no innocent non-combatants. What are these innocent non-combatants doing to prevent war? Not a thing! They approve war, support it, do nothing to prevent it, then hide behind their own innocence.

In order to eliminate war in the world it is necessary to have both intelligence and courage. First, we must discover the essential cause of war. This, as nearly as it can be defined in a word, is the glorification of war and the warrior. Notwithstanding the feeble protestations of the dear old innocent non-combatants, they still defend all of our wars and make a mighty fuss over our war heroes who gave their lives that we might live. Mankind as a whole does very little thinking on this subject, and would like to have it arranged so that it would not be necessary to do any at all; instead, just live on a cheap, ignorant, maudlin patriotic sentiment. There is no statute against stupidity or cowardice, but the two are liable to get us into a lot of trouble.

Next, we must understand that war is just international disorder. The remedy is international law enforcement. Europe, with all its faults, at least recognizes its problem, but America still sleeps. On this side we are half a century behind in world psychology. Somebody must make international law and somebody must enforce it; that is, if we want law and order—which is world peace. When Mr. and Mrs. Innocent Non-combatants manifest a slight measure of intelligence, honesty and courage, it will be a good time to talk about protecting them from war.

O. A. HAMMOND

Des Moines, Iowa.

"America's Stake in the Far East"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent edition of your paper I have read with interest an article by Mr. Livingston Hartley, entitled "America's Stake in the Far East." In referring to countries of the Western Hemisphere having coasts on the Pacific, and consequently interests in it, he says there are also "some 43,000,000 relatively backward Latin Americans."

Statements of this kind are unnecessary and unjust, and naturally will be resented by Latin Americans. In our countries there are backward people, just as there are in the United States. We have there, as you have here, Negroes and Indians whose mentalities have not been as highly developed as those of the white population; but in Latin American countries there are, I can assure you, groups of men of the highest intellectual distinction.

I make these comments because expressions of this kind must be eliminated from newspapers of this country if we are honestly interested in developing real Pan Americanism, that is, the policy of being a good neighbor, and mutual understanding and respect.

E. NARANJO M.

Boston, Mass. Consul of Colombia

First Inaugural

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been deeply interested in the series of articles published in the Monitor by Mr. Tully Nettleton, written as if he were a reporter for the Monitor at Philadelphia, during the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, which came to its close 150 years ago today, by the signing of the proposed Constitution by thirty-nine delegates from twelve of the thirteen states.

I think you will wish to correct one little chronological error, which crept somehow into a recent Monitor article. It says, "March 4, 1789—Gen. George Washington, a unanimous choice of the electors, is inaugurated first President of the United States, etc."

Although the new government was to have been instituted on March 4, 1789, according to the Act of Congress passed on Sept. 13, 1788, no quorum of Congress appeared until a much later date. Until a quorum arrived, the electoral vote could not be counted or acted upon. In consequence, the fact is—April 30, 1789, George Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States at the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City. In my opinion, no more important political event ever took place. Permit me to point out, also, a date which seems important chronologically, in connection with the Constitution—namely, the day on which the ninth State—New Hampshire—ratified it—June 21, 1788. That is the day on which, by its own terms, the Constitution ceased to be a piece of paper representing an aspiration and became a vital political chart for the new ships of state, which was fashioned by its provisions.

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The Wide Horizon

Totalitarian Support?

By R. A. Scott-James

LONDON

WHEN one speaks of Italy one should be careful to distinguish between the Italian Government and the Italian nation, between the system that prevails and the real will of the people. Sometimes one must suppose that these two are merged, or nearly merged; at other times not. Everyone knows that there is a minority which is not Fascist in opinion; but it is difficult to know how large that minority is, since only one kind of opinion is allowed to find open expression.

On recent brief visits to Italian towns and during journeys in Italian ships I was able to discover how varied is the state of thought of Italians—how well-informed some of them are about feeling outside their own country, and how utterly misinformed others. If one would be perfectly fair to them one must consider some of the conditions which have reasonably given them satisfaction.

A little time ago I was impressed by the orderliness and apparent pleasantness of life in such northern towns as Genoa and Turin, which were free from the official fussiness of Rome. In Venice, a few weeks ago, I had no feeling that the vivacity of its life was impaired by officious interference; yet gondoliers accept the correct fare graciously and without a grumble, hotels keep strictly to the scheduled price and steamboats come and go like clockwork at the right time.

Across the country excellent motor roads have been constructed. Many of the railways have been electrified. Customs officials do their duty with dispatch, and, in my limited experience, with courtesy.

All this, and much else like this, has to be admitted. The people of Italy are inclined to attribute to the Fascist régime the restoration of order and outward seemliness and a certain measure of added efficiency in the public services and also in private industry.

But this is not to say that they are content, or that the regimentation which has been applied to produce these results is justified in their eyes. No doubt, there are thousands of young Fascists who have been so inoculated from childhood in Fascist ideas and so puffed up with pride when they are given a little responsibility in the organization and so emotionally elated by the marching and the music and the martial furor of mass-manufactured patriotism that they will not hear a word against the system or doubt anything that is said about the triumph in Ethiopia or the machinations of Italy's enemies in Spain. That production of youth sentiment has to be reckoned with.

But there is another side to all this, even so far as the youth sentiment is concerned. In the town of Brindisi, on a Sunday which was also a patriotic fête day, I saw a great display of martial enterprise. I saw a large party of marines march past and a larger party of soldiers in tin hats and full equipment lining up. There were also squads of little boys of twelve years old carrying baby rifles; and little girls, neat little girls, stepping out as best they could to the word of command.

But here was a point which I could not fail to notice. A relentless June sun was pouring its heat down almost vertically on the streets. The soldiers, in tin hats and full equipment, were drawn up, not on the vacant shaded side of the road, but in the full glare of the sun, and kept standing there for an hour or two. The men, many of them young recruits, stood listless, drooping, miserable, unmilitary-looking objects. Anyone who has done military service knows that a first duty in an army is that officers should take thought for the well-being of their men. Here was a signal example of indifference to the comfort of the rank and file.

I had opportunities of talking to Italians who on the whole were favorable to the régime, and in first conversations spoke to me, an Englishman, as if they were convinced that all was going well with Italy; but who, in later conversations, speaking more intimately, confessed that they were appalled by the financial situation, and that discontent was growing on all sides at taxation and the cost of living. I have talked with others who were vehemently and frankly opposed to the Imperialist policy which their country is adopting, who regret Ethiopia, deplore the Spanish adventure, are disgusted with the flamboyant tone adopted in official pronouncements, and most of all are disturbed by the methods used to captivate the thought of the very young.

One leading Italian industrialist went so far as to assure me that few of the people of his class believe what they read in the Italian newspapers, or are ignorant of foreign criticism, or share the official view in its declared reaction to such criticism. I was told by more than one shrewd Italian that a vast majority of their countrymen over the age of thirty-five are profoundly discontented with the foreign policy of the country and distressed by much in its domestic policy.

Italy is outwardly totalitarian; but within, it seems, is decidedly various.